

INSURANCE.

Indian Merchants' Chamber really mean business.

The Bombay Chronicle

FOUNDED BY SIR PHEROZSHAH M. MEHTA, IN 1913.

REGD. NO. B 1055.

VOL. XVI NO. 257---

BOMBAY, FRIDAY OCTOBER 19 1928

ONE ANNA.

SHIPPING.

P. & O. British India

(Incorporated in England).

MAIL & PASSENGERS SERVICE

P. & O. SAILINGS TO PLYMOUTH AND LONDON CALLING AT MARSEILLES. (Calling at Malta every alternate week.)

Date.	Steamers.	Connecting at Aden with	Tons.
1928		All	
		vessels	
20 Oct.	Rawalpindi ..	will	16,619
27 "	Razmak ..		10,602
3 Nov.	Rajputana ..		16,608
10 "	Moontan ..	now	20,847
17 "	Ranchi ..		16,650
24 "	Macedonia ..		11,120
1 Dec.	Ranpura ..		16,601
8 "	Malwa ..	sail	20,837
15 "	Razmak ..		10,602
22 "	Malwa ..		10,953
29 "	Kaiser-i-Hind ..	direct	11,618
1 Jan.	Naldia ..		16,688
8 "	Rajputana ..	from	16,608
15 "	Moontan ..		10,948
22 "	Ranchi ..		16,650
29 "	Narkunda ..		16,672
5 Feb.	Ranpura ..	Bombay	16,601
12 "	Malwa ..		10,953
19 "	Razmak ..		10,602
26 "	Moontan ..	without	20,847
5 Mar.	Kaiser-i-Hind ..		11,618
12 "	Rawalpindi ..		16,619
19 "	Rajputana ..	tranship-	16,608
26 "	Moontan ..		20,837
3 Apr.	Ranchi ..		16,650
10 "	Narkunda ..		16,601
17 "	Ranpura ..	ment	16,619
24 "	Rawalpindi ..		16,608
31 May	Viceroy of India ..	at	19,900
7 Jun.	Malwa ..		10,946
14 "	Kaiser-i-Hind ..		11,618
21 "	Narkunda ..	den.	16,672
28 "	Macedonia ..		11,000

All sailings are subject to alteration without notice.

All passengers are required to be in possession of passports.

* Through steamers from Australia have limited accommodation for passengers from India.

* Through steamers from China have limited accommodation for passengers from India.

SPECIAL OFF SEASON RETURN TICKETS.

FIRST AND SECOND SALOON RETURN Tickets at Special Reduced Rates will be issued for any Mail Steamer during the period commencing from Bombay with the sailing of the S.S. "MACEDONIA" on the 1st of June 1929 and terminating with the steamer due in Bombay on the 20th September 1929. The fares will be as follows:—

	1st	2nd
To London and back by sea	£105	£75
To London and back via Marseilles including P. & O. Special Train across France in both directions	£120	£90
To Marseilles and back	£100	£72

The accommodation allotted will be the best available at time of application.

SINGLE BERTH CABINS.

There will be no extra charge for Single Berth Cabins between 1st June and 1st January.

BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS.

Bombay to Port Said and Plymouth.

Date about	Steamers	Tons.
1928		
15th Nov.	Dumana ..	8,427
6th Dec.	Donala ..	8,441
10 Jan.	Dumana ..	8,427
21st Mar.	Donala ..	8,441

* On and after the 21st March, 1929 these two vessels will be one class ships.

Fares as follows:—

	Single	Return
Bombay to Plymouth	A £64	£112
	B £60	£105
	C £55	£98

SHIPPING.



FOR SINGAPORE, CHINA AND JAPAN.

Steamers.	Tons.	Arrive.	Leave.
*Nagato Maru ..	5901	17 Oct.	29 Oct.
Katori Maru ..	10000	20 "	31 "
Awa Maru ..	6028	30 Oct.	13 Nov.
Atsuta Maru ..	8130	2 "	14 "
Kashima Maru ..	10000	15 Nov.	28 "
*Hakodate Maru ..	5303	15 Nov.	29 "
Hakone Maru ..	10500	30 Nov.	12 Dec.
Tamba Maru ..	5845	30 Nov.	14 "
Uzuwa Maru ..	10700	1 "	20 "

* Do not carry passengers.
@ From Colombo.
FOR MARSEILLES AND LONDON.

Steamers.	Tons.	Leave	Arrive
		Colombo	Marseilles
Hakozaki Maru ..	10500	1 Nov.	18 Nov.
Hakusan Maru ..	10400	15 "	2 Dec.
Haruna Maru ..	10500	29 "	16 "

FROM ORIENT TO SAN FRANCISCO.

Steamers.	Tons.	From Hong-kong.	From Kobe.
Korea Maru ..	20000	13 Nov.	20 Nov.
Shinyo Maru ..	23000	27 "	4 Dec.

Other are Orient-Seattle, South American (East and West Coast) and Japan-Australia Services.

Reduced combined through fares. Cheapest Round-the-World tour rates and other fares, full particulars of which are furnished on application to

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA,
Canada Building, Hornby Road, Bombay.
Phone No. 20279, 23738.
Telegrams: "YUSEN".

P. & O. SAILINGS TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN AND AUSTRALIA.

Date about	Steamers	Colombo	Straits
1928			
9th Nov.	Naldia ..	Colombo	Straits
30th "	Mirzapore ..	Straits	China & Japan.
7th Dec.	Narkunda ..	Colombo and	Japan.
19 "	Kidderpore ..	Straits	China and Japan.
21st "	Morea ..	Colombo, Straits.	China & Japan.
1929			
4th Jan.	Moontan ..	Colombo and	Australia.
18th "	Macedonia ..	Colombo, Straits.	China & Japan.
1st Feb.	Malwa ..	Colombo and	Australia.
15th "	Malwa ..	Colombo, Straits	China & Japan

* Cargo only.

BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS TO AFRICA, KARACHI, PERSIAN GULF, TUTICORIN, COLOMBO, MADRAS, CALCUTTA & RANGOON.

Date about	Steamers	Ports
1928		
19th Oct.	Vasna ..	Buech via Karachi.
20th "	Chakla ..	Karachi via Portbunder, Dwarka and Cuttack.
22nd "	Vita ..	Karachi via Portbunder & Cuttack.
24th "	Karapara ..	East and South Africa
24th "	Baroda ..	Buech via Karachi & Persian Gulf Ports
14th Nov.	Ellora ..	Monrovia only

REDUCED FARES.

First Class return tickets to Mombasa available for three months are now issued by the East Africa Line of steamers. Return fare Rs. 500/- only. Apply for particulars to the undersigned.

There will be sailings for Karachi on Mondays, Wednesdays, Thursdays, and Saturdays, every week. The departure of the Karachi/Gulf mail on Thursday or Friday is dependent upon the arrival of the inward English Mail.

Local passengers for Karachi can only proceed by Thurs/Friday sailings when accommodation is not required for passengers ex the P. & O. Mail Steamer or through passengers to Buech.

Terms and Rates of Freight and Passage may be arranged with.

MACKINNON MACKENZIE & CO.,
Ballard Road Fort, Bombay

SHIPPING.

OSAKA SHOSHEN KAISHA

O.S.K. LINE

REGULAR SERVICE TO JAPAN via SINGAPORE, HONGKONG & SHANGHAI

Steamer.	Arrival.	Departure.
Indus Maru ..	12th Oct.	23rd Oct.
Shunko Maru ..	24th "	7th Nov.
Borneo Maru ..	9th Nov.	18th "
Honolulu Maru ..	23rd "	3rd Dec.
Sumatra Maru ..	10th Dec.	23rd "

For Particulars apply to—
Ch. MURASE, Manager
Phone Nos. 22150 and 25473
Telegrams: "SHOSHEN."
Box No. 855.

MISS MAYO'S

MOTHER INDIA: A REJOINDER

(4th and New Edition).

BY K. NATARAJAN

EDITOR, "The Indian Social Reformer."

With an Introduction by THE HON. MR. G. A. NATESAN.

Editor of "The Indian Review,"

Member, Council of State.

Contains criticisms by Lala Lajpat Rai, Sir C. P. Ramaswami Aiyar, Rev. Popley, Sir Raghunath Tagore, Dr. Annie Besant, Mahatma Gandhi and others.

Ten thousand copies of the "Rejoinder" have gone out of the Press within nine months and yet the demand seems to be insistent as ever. The mischief wrought by Miss Mayo's book calls for effective answer, and Mr. Natarajan's "Rejoinder" with the numerous appendices which have grown with each succeeding edition, has served the purpose so well that the Publishers have ventured to issue this Fourth Edition, so soon after the publication of the last. The Publishers will be glad to quote special terms to those who want to send copies of this book to friends abroad.

"Swarajya"—"It is a timely publication and should be widely circulated to counteract the effect produced by Miss Mayo's propaganda."

"People"—"The booklet is admirable."

Price As. 12. 1sh. 6d. post free.

To Subscribers of the "Indian Review,"

As. 10.

If you have never seen the "Indian Review," send postage stamps for annas

Four only to G. A. Natesan and Co., Madras, for a free specimen copy. Books are

given at concession rates only to subscribers of "The Indian Review." Any one

who wishes to buy books at concession rates must remit Rs. 5/- one year's subscription to the Review in advance.

G. A. NATESAN & CO.,
Publishers, MADRAS.

For details apply for a Copy of Rules to:

GAJANAN SADANAND DESAI,
Secretary and Treasurer.

Bombay W'dows' Pension Fund Ltd.

ESTABLISHED 1874.

No. 23-25, Hornum Street, Fort, above Messrs. Warden & Co.

FUNDED CAPITAL RS. 2,78,200.

Investments in Government and Approved Securities only.

Perfect Economy in management. The supervision as to Rates, Mortality, Investigation and Valuation was entrusted to an experienced European Actuary.

The object is to make provisions for the widows of subscribers to a monthly pension from Rs. 5 to Rs. 50 without distinction of caste or creed. Rates of subscription are very moderate, 30 per cent. surrender value in case the wife pre-deceased. Twelve months' grace if occupation is lost. 25 per cent. Commission to Canvassers in First 12 months' subscription.

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GAJANAN SADANAND DESAI,
Secretary and Treasurer.

INSURANCE.

WESTERN INDIA

Life Insurance Co., Ltd.

SATARA CITY.

PRE-EMINENT among

INDIAN COMPANIES at the age of 13. Fourth Valuation at the end of 1926. UNSURPASSED BONUS!

Bonus per 1000 p.a.
W. Life .. Rs. 22-1/2
End .. Rs. 18.

Strongest Reserves!!
(1) Life Assurance Fund.
Rs. 10,64,993

(2) Total Undivided Reserve.
Rs. 3,42,170.

RATIO of (2) to (1) 82 per cent.
NO OTHER COMPANY in INDIA can show EQUAL RESULTS.

For agency and other particulars please apply.

THE

EAST & WEST

INSURANCE COMPANY, LTD

Apollo Street, Fort, BOMBAY.

Guaranteed Bonus of Rs. 12/- per Rs. 1000/- per year.

Purely Indian Concern—Offers everything best in Life Insurance.

Several new attractive plans

Marriage Dowry Policies

on easy terms and

liberal conditions

For Agency terms and other particulars Apply to the—

SECRETARIES Bombay

COTTON TELEGRAPHIC

INFORMATION SERVICE.

(Established under the guidance of

Sheth Virajlal Ranchhordas.)

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NEW YORK FUTURES AND LIVER-

POOL QUOTATIONS from the opening

market to closing with time to time

fluctuations and our Agent's opinion and

closing expectations and other cotton in-

formations are being daily received at this

bureau and furnished to the clientele at

the earliest by express telegrams to any

part of India.

NEW YORK CLOSING FU-

TURES CAN BE WIRED AFTER

2-0 A.M. AFTER MID-NIGHT

ON RECEIPT OF OUR SPE-

CIAL CABLE.

We can also furnish promptly all import-

ant information about local cotton mar-

ket to up-country clients as well as to

our local clients by TELEPHONE accord-

ing to their instructions by commission.

For commission rates and other particu-

lars, please write to:—

SHETH MADHAVDAS RANCHHORDAS

Opp. Central Telegraph Office,

875, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

Tele. address—"COMELONG."

Telephone—21679.

A Sure Cure—

FOR

Indigestion, Brain-fag

Weak memory, etc.

The Atank Nigrah Pills

Rupte ONE only for a tin (32 pills)

For particulars write to—

Atank Nigrah Pharmacy,

JAMNAGAR (Kathiawar).

Bombay Office—Kalbadevi Road.

INSURANCE.

ORIENTAL

GOVERNMENT SECURITY

Life Assurance Co., Ltd.

RESULTS of the TRIENNIAL ended 31st December, 1927.

PROFITS Rs. 77,94,716.

INCREASED BONUSES DECLARED.

Rs. 25 per Rs. 1,000 per annum under

Rs. 20 per Rs. 1,000 per annum under

LIFE POLICIES

ENDOWMENT POLICIES

No matter how much life assurance you carry at present

IT WILL PAY YOU to take A NEW POLICY

from the ORIENTAL now.

Thousands do so Every Year and are satisfied.

For full particulars apply to:—

H. EDWIN JONES, F.F.A., A.I.A., Manager, Oriental Buildings,

Bombay, or to any of the Company's Branches.

INSURE WITH THE PIONEERS OF LIFE ASSURANCE

WORK IN BENGAL.

The HINDU MUTUAL LIFE ASSURANCE LTD.

TRUSTEE—GOVT. OFFICIAL TRUSTEE.

NO SHARE-HOLDERS (ESTABLISHED 1891) NO CAPITALISTS.

Claims paid over .. Rs. 500,000

Insurance fund over .. Rs. 400,000

COMPARE WITH OTHERS ITS GREAT AGE, SECURITY,

MANAGEMENT AND ABSOLUTELY THE LOWEST RATES

CASH BONUS in the shape of difference of premium with the Bonus

giving offices with every payment of premium.

For particulars apply to:—

P. C. RAY, M.A., B.L., Secretary, 369, Bowbazar St., Calcutta.

AGENCY APPLICATIONS INVITED.

An Unique Opportunity For Putting Advertisement in

India's Best Paper

FORWARD

Send a remittance for Rs. 15 only to cover charges for 3

months of a one inch single column advertisement to appear

once every week in Forward

BUSINESS DIRECTORY PAGE</

Bombay Chronicle

SCHEDULE OF RATES FOR SUBSCRIPTION.

DAILY EDITION.

	Local.	Mofussil.
Yearly	Rs. 20 0	Rs. 25 0
Half-Yearly	10 0	12 8
Quarterly	5 0	6 4
Monthly	1 14	2 4

SINGLE COPY, ONE ANNA.

Subscription to Foreign Countries will be Rs. 50 per year.

SUNDAY EDITION.

	Rs. 4	Rs. 5.
Yearly	Foreign Rs. 7.	

SINGLE COPY, ONE AND HALF ANNA.
PAYMENT STRICTLY IN ADVANCE.

CLASSIFIED ADVTs.

Fill up your WANTS here on payment of

Rupee ONE

For First Twenty Words

AND

ONE ANNA

For each additional word.
Terms—CASH with order.

INSTRUCTIONS.

The full name and address of the advertiser is required, not necessarily for publication.

Advertisers who do not wish their names and addresses published will be given a Box number. The words "Apply Box No.—Advertisement Department, "Bombay Chronicle," to be said for.

Answers to advertisements should be addressed as follows—Box Number—Advertisement Department, "Bombay Chronicle," Office, Bombay.

Unclaimed replies to advertisements are destroyed after one month.

SITUATIONS VACANT.

WANTED—an expert MECHANIC MOTOR DRIVER. Apply sharp to the under signed with copies of testimonials stating previous experience and pay required. K. L. GOKHALE, Secretary to Princess Kamaladevi Sahel, Gokhaw, Motilal Palace Baroda. 31223

WANTED—CHRISTIAN or HINDU BILL COLLECTOR. Salary Rs. 75 to 100/- Security required Rs. 1000/- Cash or Government Bond. Apply EASTERN EMPLOYMENT BUREAU, 101, Cawasji Patel Street, off Churchgate Street. R1233

WANTED—Experienced and cultured actors and actresses for cinema pictures. Literate and high class candidates will be given preference. Apply sharp, personally upto 22nd October. Office time 12 p.m. to 4 p.m. daily.

MEHTA—LUNAR PRODUCTIONS. Dwarakadas Mansions: 1st floor, Room No. 16 Sandhurst Road, Bombay 4.

WANTED—An ACCOUNTANT, one who has passed G. D. A. and one having experience at least for 3 years in banking concern specially in Co-operative Banks need only apply. Salary Rs. 60/- An application should reach the undersigned before 1st November, 1928. (Sd.) H. N. SHINDORE, Chairman The Nasik Dist. Central C. Bank Ltd., Nasik. 31219

WANTED an experienced and really good COOK with two Assistants capable of turning out good dinners and lunches. Pay Rs. 125 to Rs. 150 for the lot according to qualifications. Apply to THE SECRETARY, Secunderabad Club, Secunderabad.

WANTED immediately a GRADUATE strong in Mathematics for Sir Ram Singh High School on Rs. 70-5-85 p.m. Apply with copies of testimonials stating age, caste, qualifications, experience, etc. to the PRESIDENT, Board of Education Sitapur, before 25th instant.

represent the company, Ltd., in Central India, Chief

LOANS.

5000 Cash loan without interest for ten years to be granted on 31st October 1928. Concession enlistment continued 28th October 1928. For rules and results of 31st July 1928, Paid Agents wanted. Apply. BANKING INDUSTRIAL SYNDICATE LTD. Bombay 2.

L R1230

PROFESSION

DON'T HESITATE to consult me if you find yourself in a domestic, official or personal difficulty. I will do all I can to help you with the great powers I command at a reasonable charge or free to really poor. N. PURUSHOTTAM, Fortune teller and Evil Counteract, Empire Bldg., Hornby Road, Fort, BOMBAY.

HOTELS.

CALCUTTA HOTEL LD. PREMIER & LARGEST INDIAN HOTEL, MIRZAPUR STREET, CALCUTTA.

Excellent Arrangements, Home Comforts.

CHARGES—Rs. 10, 6, 4-8 & 3 per diem Special Concession for Monthly Boarders. Family Suites with bath, available. Telegrams—"CALHOTEL."

TRADE ANNOUNCEMENTS.

THE GWALIOR

SUN BRAND

PORTLAND CEMENT

Surpasses all the requirements of the British Standard Specification and is certified by Government Test House, Alipore to be cement of a high order and recommended for all classes of work. All enquiries and orders will have our best attention.

YJSUF BUILDING.

Churchgate Street, Fort, Bombay.

Tel. No 21934.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

GOVERNMENT ANNOUNCEMENTS. Legal and Public Notifications are published in these columns at the following rates:—

Per Column.
Each per insertion.

1st Insertion Rs. 7-8-0

2nd Insertion Rs. 5-8-0

3rd Insertion Rs. 4-8-0

4th and Subsequent Insertions Rs. 3-8-0

Mofussil advertisers are requested to send remittance in advance and state clearly, whether they wish to insert their advertisements in these columns or in the classified short advertisement columns.

WANTED.

THREE CLERKS for the office of the Commissioner of Police, Bombay. Pay Rs. 60-4-100-3-160. Only members of the BACKWARD COMMUNITIES possessing the requisite educational qualifications need apply.

2. Intending applicants should send in their applications in their own handwriting addressed to the Deputy Commissioner of Police for Port, Head Police Office, Bombay, by THURSDAY, the 25th instant, stating their caste, age, and educational qualifications. They should also submit copies of their examination certificates and certificates of moral character and social standing from two respectable persons.

H. E. BUTLER,
Dy. Commissioner of Police
for the Port.

Head Police Office,
Bombay, 16th October, 1928

PUBLIC NOTICES.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.

NOTICE

WEEK END RETURN TICKETS.

TUESDAY, the 23rd October, 1928, being a Public Holiday, Week-end Return Tickets will be available for the completion off the return journey by 12 noon on WEDNESDAY, the 24th October, 1928.

EXCEPTION:

Passengers may complete their return journey by 6 Up arriving Bombay at 15-30 hours and 35 Down arriving Poona, at 12-33 hours.

J. A. TOWER,
Ag. Chief Traffic Manager.
Victoria Terminus,
Bombay, 17th October, 1928.

31240

ADVERTISEMENTS.

THE LEASEHOLD of the following property, situate at Chandni Chowk, for the period beginning from Asoj Sudi 3, 1984, and ending Asoj Sudi 2, 1989, is available. This property was occupied by Messrs. Currumbhoy Ebrahim and Sons, Ltd., for five years, on a monthly rent of Rs. 1,031-4 per month, and as they have vacated the property before the expiry of the lease, the leasehold is being offered to the public at their risk and account, offer should be sent at once to the undersigned.

The premises known as Mohan Katra in Chandni Chowk together with three shops, situated on the Chandni Chowk.

RADHA MOHAN RAIS,
Per Pro. Messrs. Chhanna Mal
Safiq Ram,
DELHI.
31239

AUCTION SALE OF TIMBER KANARA.

WILL BE HELD at Kodibag near Karwar on 26th November, 1928, and the following days:

1,357 tons teak logs.
30 tons sisnum logs.
144 tons matti logs.
3 tons nandi logs.
5 tons honne logs.
20 tons teak beams.
796 (number) teak poles.

For further particulars apply to the undersigned.

H. J. C. MILLETT,
Divisional Forest Officer,
W. D. Kanara.

Karwar,
15th October, 1928.

31238

LEGAL NOTICES.

NOTICE

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that our client Mr. MANEK KURPAL has contracted to purchase from HAJI JAN MAHOMED HAJI ALLARAKHIA, the undermentioned property. All persons having claim or interest in or to the said property by way of sale mortgage, trust, lien, possession, gift, inheritance, lease or otherwise howsoever are hereby required to make the same known in writing to the undermentioned in their Office at No. 95, Ash Lane, Fort, Bombay, within 14 days from the date hereof, otherwise the sale will be completed without any regard to any such claim and the same, if any, will be considered as waived.

DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPERTY.

All that piece or parcel of Leasehold Land or ground together with the messuage tenement or dwelling house standing thereon situate, lying and being at Clarke Road, outside the Fort and in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay, containing by actual measurement 380 square yards or thereabouts registered in the Books of the Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under E Ward No. 7408 (LA) and Street No. 45A and Revised Street No. 45-45A and 45B and Cadastral Survey No. 1972 (Brevilla Division) and bounded as follows:—on or towards the East by the property of Moollooji Kanachathi, on the West by the property of Bai Havabai, wife of Haji Ismail Haji Ebrahim, on the North by Clarke Road aforesaid and on the South by the property of Raghunath Narayan Khote.

Dated this 18th day of October, 1928.
SHAMRAO MINOCHEHER AND
HIRALAL,
Attorneys-at-Law.

31243

LEGAL NOTICES.

PUBLIC NOTICE.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

Suit No. 2063 of 1927.

KISAN SAVLARAM PAWAR and others Plaintiffs.

Vs.

MAHADEO TUKARAM PAWAR and others Defendants.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN to all those who are concerned, that by an order, dated the 11th day of October, 1928, passed in the above suit, Mr. Hyzati Mahadeo Pawar, the 7th Defendant herein has been authorised to recover the outstandings due to the Fruit business carried on at Fruit Shop No. 78 in the Crawford Markets under the names of "Mahadeo Tukaram Pawar," "Mahadeo Tukaram Pawar and Dhondiba Tukaram Pawar" and "Dhondiba Tukaram Pawar." All those who have got to pay such outstandings due to the said business, are hereby required to pay the same to our client Mr. Hyzati Mahadeo Pawar and not to anybody else and those who will pay the said outstandings to anybody else other than the said Hyzati Mahadeo Pawar, shall be held responsible for the same.

PATHARE & LILADHAR,

Attorneys for

Mr. Hyzati Mahadeo Pawar.

31242

AUCTION SALES.

SORABJEE COWASJEE & CO.

AUCTIONEERS,

123, Meadows Street, Fort, Bombay.

SALE OF A VALUABLE IMMOVEABLE PROPERTY AT LALBAUGH (BEHIND NARAYAN ASHRAM) ON IMPROVEMENT TRUST PLOT NO. 38.

Messrs. SORABJEE COWASJEE AND CO. will under instructions from Messrs. Hormasjee M. Vakeel and Co., Attorneys for Bai Mangibai, wife of Bhakorendra Harjivan, the Surviving Mortgagee and on account and at the risk of Mistry Vannali Valjee, the Mortgagee and in pursuance of the power of sale reserved to the Mortgagee under an Indenture of Mortgage, dated 17th October, 1922, and made between the Mortgagee of the one part and Bai Laxmibai widow of Bhikha Khusal and said Bai Mangibai, of the other part, sell by Public Auction on WEDNESDAY, the 24th day of October, 1928, at 4-30 p.m. (S.T.) the undermentioned property on the premises.

PARTICULARS OF THE PROPERTY.

All that piece of land containing an area of 345 square yards or thereabouts, situate on and being Plot No. 38 of the Lalbaugh Estate of the Trustees for the Improvement of the City or Bombay and in the City Island and Sub-Registration District of Bombay, bounded on the East by Plot No. 53 of the said Estate, on the South by Plot No. 37 of the said Estate leased to Hajee Abdul Razak Hajee Haroon, on the West by a Road twenty-feet in width and on the North by Plot No. 39 of the said Estate which piece of land forms portion of land bearing New Survey Nos. 2567 and 2569 and New Cadastral Survey No. 74 together with the buildings thereon consisting partly of a ground floor and two upper floors and partly of an out building of ground floor only which said premises are now in the occupation of the Mortgagee or his tenants and are assessed by the Bombay Municipality under "F" Ward, No. 345 (2) Street No. 9A.

Further particulars and conditions of sale may be obtained from Messrs. Hormasjee M. VAKEEL & CO., Attorneys for the Surviving Mortgagee at their office, 60, Forbes Street, Fort or from the undersigned.

SORABJEE COWASJEE & CO.

AMUSEMENTS.

THE CAPITOL

LAST DAY ONLY

SPECIAL MATINEE TO-DAY at 3-30 P.M.

TO-NIGHT AT 6-15 & 10 P. M.

UNCLE TOM'S CABIN

MARIA CORDA



MADAN THEATRES LTD. PRESENT AT

ROYAL OPERA HOUSE

Final Performances
6-30, 8-15 and 10 p.m.

MEN and WOMEN

WITH
RICHARD DIX
CLAIRE ADAMS

William de Mille, master of carving dramas from life, tells you in this story of modern marriage.

TOMORROW SATURDAY!

GLORIOUS INDIAN SCREEN ACHIEVEMENT

"THE LOVES OF A MOGUL PRINCE"

A 10-reel Masterpiece Super-production by the Great Eastern Corporation (the producers of "The Light of Asia") featuring the popular pretty

SITA DEVI

Supported by Maya Devi, Miss SHAKUNTALA and a cast of graduated actors

"THE LOVES OF A MOGUL PRINCE"

All the incidents have been enacted in the very locations in which they had actually happened.
The picture is full of that richness and splendour, so indispensable to producing the impression of truth and reality.

TO-MORROW SATURDAY

AT THE
West-End CINEMA,
LAMINGTON ROAD.

CINEMA MAJESITC

GIRGAUM

PRESENTS FROM

TO-MORROW SATURDAY 20th inst.

Patal Ketu

Adapted from the well-known Sanskrit play
MADALASA RUTUDHWAJ
and produced by

IMPERIAL FIM COS

Starring Miss TARA and Mr. KALE, B. A.

Directed by K. P. BHANE.

AMUSEMENTS.

EXCELSIOR THEATRE

TO-NIGHT at 9-30 p.m.

R. B. SALISBURY

PRESENTS

THE QUANTS

IN

"THE BLUE TRAIN"

EMPIRE THEATRE

Final Performances
6-15, 8-15 and 10 p.m.

NORMA TALMADGE

IN

THE DOVE

SUPPORTED BY

NOAH BERRY.

The Villainous Sergeant
of "Beau Geste"

World Cotton Situation

NEW YORK, LIVERPOOL & BOMBAY MARKETS.

NEW YORK

SCATTERED SELLING—EXCESSIVE RAINS—GENERAL BUYING—SHORT COVERING—TRADE BUYING—SOUTHERN HEDGE SELLING—EASILY ABSORBED—IMPRESSIVE UNDTONE—FUTURES 36 TO 40 POINTS HIGHER

The New York futures market ruled very steady with an impressive undertone. Southern Selling was insufficient to meet the general buying and prices registered another advance to-day. The market opened quiet at a rise of 2 points with January 1947 but reacted 9 points during the first hour on scattered selling and Southern hedge selling. As soon as the selling orders were executed, buyers took charge of the Session. The demand was general as trade interests were buying freely in conjunction with short covering and outside buying. Weekly weather report was favorable generally but to-day's weather reports were unfavourable. Heavy rain is reported over an extensive area of the Cotton Belt, particularly in Louisiana, Tennessee and Texas. First fears are still existing and rains at this period can not be beneficial. The Garside Cotton Service in its report states that the relative weight of lint cotton to seeds is disappointing indicating smaller yield of lint cotton, requiring reduction in crop estimate. The market ruled firm throughout the day and closed at the top at a net rise of 36 to 40 points. To-day's range was 447 points to 20.20c.

The New Orleans futures market was firm and active and closed at a rise of 39 to 38 points. Spot Cotton prices improved 35 points to 19.32c.

Bullish sentiment is increasing with the broadening outside speculative interest. There is tendency to reduce crop estimates, the improvement in the Dry goods market is fully retained and the outlook is promising. Big operators are on the Bull side and if there is any post in the near future prices will soar high. Apart from the developing Bullish situation, the market is likely to be influenced by political developments in connection with the Presidential Election during the first week of the next month. We are told that if Mr. Hoover succeeds there will be a wild out burst of speculative buying, resulting in considerably higher prices. Under such a state of affairs, while we believe short side is dangerous we are of the opinion that purchase done on reactions are likely to result in hand some profits.

PRIVATE CABLES—

New York January Highest 19.35 (2.58)
New York December Lowest 19.40—07
New York January Highest 10.85 (2.58 p.m.)
New York January Lowest 19.38 (10.29 a.m.)
Messrs. Patel Bros. have received the following Cable from New York dated 17th inst.:—
Market advanced on covering and general buying absorbing all offerings.
Munds & Winslow:—"Expect gradual advance substantially."
From New York:—"Government weather report considered favourable but excessive rains in many sections reported to-day. Bullish sentiment increasing in consequence of reduced estimate of crop. Big Operators are on the Bull side. Think market will go higher aside from reactions."
Router:—"Market early declined on Southern hedge selling, but rallied later on Spinners reported buying more freely and excessive rains."

NEW YORK COTTON

	New York, Oct. 17.
December	19.83 plus .36
January	19.85 plus .40
March	19.75 plus .39
May	19.64 plus .40
July	19.46 plus .38
Middling Spot	20.20 plus .40

NEW ORLEANS COTTON

	New York, Oct. 17.
October	19.20 plus .39
January	19.24 plus .38
Middling Spot	19.32 plus .35

NEW YORK

	New York, Oct. 17.
October	19.44
January	19.37
March	19.24
May	19.24
New York Noon Call—	
October	19.55
January	19.46
March	19.33
May	19.33
New Orleans 9-30 a.m.—	
October	18.86
January	18.80
March	18.67
May	18.67

LIVERPOOL

OPENED STEADY ON REPORTS OF EXCESSIVE RAINS—QUIET ON PROFIT TAKING—FUTURES 1 TO 3 POINTS HIGHER—SALES 7,000 BALES

Liverpool, Oct. 17.
Being influenced by reports of excessive rains over Cotton belt the Liverpool futures market opened steady at a rise of 5 to 6 points. There was some profit taking in the afternoon and with unchanged New York opening advices, the market was quiet. The market closed at a rise of 1 to 3 points. Middling American Spot prices advanced 1 point to 10.97d. per lb. and sales amounted to 7,000 Bales.

East Indian Spot prices were raised by 5 points and sales, amounted to 500 Bales. Empire Cotton futures ruled quiet but steady and closed 1 point higher with January 10.17 and May 10.12.

Egyptian futures Market was quiet but steady and closed unchanged for near months while distant months improved 6 points. Spot sales remained unchanged at 18.20d. per lb.

PRIVATE CABLES—

Messrs. Patel Bros. have received the following cables from Liverpool dated 17th inst.:—
9 A.M.—Weather. Cooler. Heavy Rains in Central Belt, Arkansas and South Texas.
10 A.M.—New York Cables:—
Textile improvement fully held, outlook good. Speculative interest broadening. A Trade still has much to buy. Advance looks like continuing though probably gradual.
10-20 A.M.—Garside Cables:—
Lint outturn relative to seeds disappointing. This has an important bearing on final yield.
8.55 P.M.—Liverpool Market—quieter. Rain is general. Heavy rains in Louisiana, Tennessee and Southern Texas.
Hornby Hemelryk & Co.:—"Government weekly weather report favourable, except Bell-rot in Northern Alabama."
"Heavy rains in Tennessee, Arkansas, Louisiana, and Texas-gulf coasts. Frost feared."

Messrs. Thomas Smith & Co. have received the following cables from their Liverpool friends:—
10-10 A.M.:—"Heavy rains generally unfavourable."
5.10 P.M.:—"Weekly weather report generally favourable."

Latest cables state from the ginning returns it is found the relative smallness of lint cotton, and it is believed the ultimate size of the crop may be smaller than the Government estimate.

Messrs. Renolds & Gibson have sent the following Cable dated Liverpool 18th inst. 10 a.m.:—
Steady undertone trade and Continent good buyers. Prefer to buy in weak markets as large crop ideas are now abandoned.

LIVERPOOL COTTON

	Liverpool, Oct. 17.
Opening	10.39
Closing	10.34 plus .01
October	10.20 plus .01
November	10.17 plus .01
December	10.14 plus .02
January	10.12 plus .02
February	10.12 plus .02
March	10.10 plus .03
April	10.10 plus .03
May	10.13 plus .03
June	10.06 plus .03
July	10.07 plus .02
August	9.96 plus .02
September	9.88 plus .02
October	9.80 plus .02
Middling Spot	10.97 plus .01

LIVERPOOL COTTON SALES.

	Liverpool, Oct. 17.
Sales at Liverpool	7,000
Sales on Speculation	300
Sales of East Indian Cotton	500

INDIAN COTTON.

	Liverpool, Oct. 17.
Scinde Fully Good	7.35 plus .05
Scinde Fine	7.60 plus .05
Scinde Superfine	7.85 plus .05
Bengal Good	7.10 plus .05
Bengal Fully Good	7.35 plus .05
Bengal Fine	7.60 plus .05
Oomra Good	7.55 plus .05
Oomra Fully Good	7.85 plus .05
Oomra Fine	8.15 plus .05
Broach Fully Good	8.85 plus .05
Broach Fine	9.10 plus .05
Broach Superfine	9.35 plus .05

LONDON RUBBER

	London, Oct. 17.
Smoked Sheet Standard Ribbed lb	
Spot	0/8-15/16 Sellers

BOMBAY.

BOMBAY COTTON MARKET.

Bombay, Oct. 18.
Following a further rise of 40 points in New York futures the local market opened at Rs. 370/- for Broach A/M delivery and declined to Rs. 369/- on profit taking. At this level there was scattered buying and prices improved to Rs. 370/4 but again declined Rs. 367/8 on renewed liquidation. Prices improved to Rs. 369/- on steady buying but again declined to Rs. 367/8. Liverpool opened at a rise of 16 points. After a continuous rise during the last three days, the local feeling is inclined towards a natural reaction. The general feeling is rather towards better prices but Bears seem confident of lower prices and are averaging scale up. Rates at 4-30 p.m. were as under:—
Broach A/M. 3.69
Oomra D/J. 3.39
Bengal D/J. 3.00

SAMPIN QUOTATIONS.

	Bombay, Oct. 18.
Oct.	246.70 plus 5.20
Jan.	245.00 plus 6.50
April	242.40 plus 5.10

SEWEL MARKET.

Bombay, Oct. 18.
The forward market opened at Rs. 367/8 for Broach A-M. delivery and fluctuated between Rs. 367/12 and Rs. 367/4 with a small business. Rates at 6-30 p.m. were as under:—
Ready cotton was in fairly good demand.
Broach A-M. 367 8 8
Oomra D-J. 337 0 0
Bengal D-J. 297 0 0

OILS AND CAKES.

Bombay, Oct. 18.
THE TATA OIL MILLS COMPANY, LIMITED.
Filtered Coconut Oil Ready Rs. 646/12 per ton.
Filtered Groundnut Oil Ready Rs. 510/- per ton.
Coconut Cake Ready Rs. 143/- per ton.
Mowra Cake Ready Rs. 65/- per ton.

EGYPTIAN COTTON.

	Liverpool, Oct. 17.
October	17.55
November	17.68
December	17.86 plus .05
January	17.78 plus .05
February	17.78 plus .05
March	17.98 plus .05
April	18.01 plus .05
May	18.09 plus .06
June	18.09 plus .06
July	18.17 plus .06
August	18.17 plus .06
September	18.17 plus .06
October	18.21 plus .06
Sakellaridis FGF Spot	18.20

NEW YORK DEMAND BILLS.

New York, Oct. 17.
Demand Bills 484.68

NEW YORK COTTON DAILY STATISTICS.

New York, Oct. 17.
Bales
Day's Receipts at all U S Ports 93,000
Day's Exports to Great Britain 38,000
Day's Exports to the Continent 45,000

LONDON METALS.

London, Oct. 17.
Copper English Best Selected £68 5/8.
Copper Braziers £78.
Yellow Metal £65 1/2.
Spelter Hard Indian Brands £20 5/8.
Corrugated Sheets 24 gauge £13 5/8.
Tin English Ingots £220 1/2.

LONDON STOCK EXCHANGE.

London, Oct. 17.
Chartered Bank of India A and C £21 3/4.
Hongkong and Shanghai Bank (London Register) £140 1/2.
P. and O. Banking Corporation £9 1/2.
National Bank £53 5/8.
Eastern Bank £7 1/8.
Funding Loan 4 per cent £88 3/4.
Conversion Loan £77 1/2.
Indian Loan 5 1/2 per cent £102 7/8.
Rupce Paper 3 1/2 per cent £54.
Indian Stock 3 per cent Sterling Loan £61 1/8.
Indian Stock 3 1/2 per cent Sterling Loan £71 1/4.
Consols £55 5/8.
War Loan 5 per cent £103 3/8.
Victory Bonds 4 per cent £94.

BULLION MARKET.

(The Bombay Bullion Brokers' Association Ltd.)

SILVER.

	Bombay, Oct. 18.
London Ready	26 12 0
London Forward	26 14 0
America Cent	58 4 8
China Opening	2 7 9
China Closing	2 7 10
O. H. L. C.	
Ready	60/1
Asoje	59/14 60/2 59/14 60/1
Tejmundi	60/-
Karik	60/- 60/4 60/- 60/3
Tejmundi	1/2

GOLD.

	Bombay, Oct. 18.
Ready	21 6 0
Asoje	21 5 9
Karik	21 5 6
National City	21 8 9
N. Manordass	21 8 3
N. Motilal	21 6 0

PRODUCE RECEIPTS.

	Bombay, Oct. 18.
Wheat	3,650
Linseed	5,864
Rape, Raj and Mustardseeds	786
Gingellyseeds	1,186
Groundnuts	3,757
Castorseed	3,603
Rice	2,995
Cottonseed	633
Mowraeed	440
Gram	3,034
Joowar	1,976
Maize	134
Bajree	118
Coal	1,343 tons

AMERICAN COTTON FIGURES.

	Bombay, Oct. 18.
E. P. Bales	1928-29 1927-28
Receipts to date	17/10/28 2857000 2988000
Yesterday	do 93000 62000
Exports to date	do 1669000 1671000
Stock at Ports	13/10/28 1518000 2049000
Stock at Interior Towns	13/10/28 710000 967000
Stock at Liverpool	12/10/28 531000 1043000
Visible Supply	15/10/28 3449000 4757000
Quantity in Sight	15/10/28 3835000 4235000

THE SEEDS TRADING ASSOCIATION.

Bombay, Oct. 18.
Castorseed Delivery May, Opening Rs. 49 1/2, Highest Rs. 49 5/6, Closing Rs. 49 3/6.
Cottonseeds Delivery January, Opening Rs. 47 1/6, Lowest Rs. 47 1/2, Closing Rs. 47 1/6.
Groundnut Seeds Delivery February, Opening Rs. 54 1/8, Highest Rs. 54 9/6, Lowest Rs. 54 7/6, Closing Rs. 54 8.

JAVA SUGAR—LONDON MARKET.

	London, Oct. 17.
Java Sugar Fine White Dutch Standard No. 25 C and F Calcutta—	
Oct-Dec per cwt	12/7-1/2
Jan-March per cwt	12/7-1/2
Oct-Dec per cwt	12/8-3/4
Oct-Dec	12/9-1/2

LONDON DISCOUNT RATES.

Interest Day to Day Loans 4 1/8 per cent.
Interest 7 Days' Market Loans 3 1/2 per cent.
Bank Bills 3 months 4 3/8 per cent.
Bank Bills 6 months 4 1/2 per cent.
Fine Trade Bills 3 months 4 3/4 per cent.
Fine Trade Bills 6 months 5 1/4 per cent.

LONDON SILVER.

	London, Oct. 17.
Silver—Market is quiet.	
Spot	28 11/16
Forward	26 13/16

LONDON GOLD.

Bar Gold Fine per oz. £44-11-1/2.

LONDON EXCHANGES.

	London, Oct. 17.
T T Berlin on London	20.36 3/4
T T Amsterdam on London	12.09 7/8
T T Brussels on London	34.90
T T Madrid on London	29.92
T T Milan on London	92.69
T T Bern on London	25.21
T T Paris on London	124.20
T T London on Prague	163.58

LONDON PRODUCE.

London, Oct. 17.
Cottonseed Bombay ton—
£18-15 Dec-Jan Shipment Sellers.
Castorseed Bombay ton—
£18 Oct-Nov Shipment Sellers.
Rapeseed Toria ton—
£18-5 Oct-Nov Shipment Sellers.

DAILY ROOM RATE.

	Bombay, Oct. 18.
Bengal Dec/Jan	300
Broach Apr/May	369
Oomra Dec/Jan	338

READY COTTON SALES.

	Bombay, Oct. 18.
100 Toyomankwa	Panchaapund 295
100 Mithabhai Nathoo	Berar 267
200 Volkart Bros.	Sailu 362
100 A. Damodar	Bengal 303
100 Tata & Co.	Nanded 285
100 Volkart Bros.	Nandura 210
100 Jetha T & Co.	Elliehpur 337
100 Jetha Devji & Co.	Nagar 246
100 A. Damodar	Darwaha 305
100 Bruel & Co.	Karanja 292
100 Japan T & Co.	Khandeshi 266
100 N. Fatehalli	Banusa 238
100 Japan T & Co.	Comptah 364
100 G. Madhavji & Co.	Anaranga-bad 250
100 Toyomankwa	Muthia 258

READY COTTON QUOTATIONS.

	Bombay, Oct. 18.
Ready	Red leafy Average.
Bengal Superfine	330
Bengal Fine	315
Bengal F.G.	300
Sindh-Punjab Fine	320
Wardha-Hingt. Fine	300
Nagpur Fine	355 345
Yotmal Fine	355 345
Arvi Fine	345 330
Amraoti Fine	340 315
Khangoon-Akola Fine	335 300
Mulkapur Fine	325 295
Khandesh Fine	310 290
Muthia Fine	nil
Muthia F.G.	265 255
Nanded/Purna F.G.G.S.	325 300/10
Purna	310 300
Parhani/Sailu F.G.G.S.	305
Indore/Ujjain Fine	325 300
Burwah Sanavad Fine	315 300/5
Surat Fine	nil
Broach Fine	365
Westerns M.G.	345
Cambodia	430
Miraj/Sangli	355
Compta Good	370

INDIAN COTTON FIGURES

RECEIPTS INTO BOMBAY.

	Bombay, Oct. 17.
Since 1st September.	
In-full-pressed	Yester- This Last
Bales	day year year
Khandesh	78 810 512
Central India	715 4,061 6,531
Barsi and Nagar	43 860 1,103
Hyderabad-Gaorani	11 623 510
Berar	275 7,248 3,451
Central Provinces	439 6,413 2,333
Total Oomras	1,501 20,015 14,440
Dholera	203 1,161 11,577
N.W. Provinces	1,385 7,654 4,151
Rajputana	147 749 5,178
Sind-Punjab	342 3,720
Broach	102 2,505 2,345
Compta & Dharwar	1,637 2,339
Westerns-Northern	59 1,909 2,634
Cocoonada	1
Tinnevely and Cambodia	343 6,043
Persian	30 1,468
Amercian	778 17,955
Egyptian and African	697 5,920 3,828
Total	4,094 43,044 75,881

EXPORTS FROM BOMBAY.

	Bombay, Oct. 17.
1st Sept. to 11th Oct.	
In-full-pressed	Yester- This Last
Bales	day year year
Europe	1,234 80,742 44,928
Japan & China	2,001 1,45,986 56,989
Coast Ports	2,781 2,512
Up-Country by Rail	15,575 6,662
Altoat in harbour for Europe	
China and Japan	33,176 4,811
Total	3,325 2,68,563 1,15,902

LINSEED.

London, Oct. 17.
Linseed Calcutta ton—
£18-12-6 Oct-Nov Shipment Sellers.
£18-12-6 Nov-Dec Shipment Sellers.
Linseed La Plata c i f ton—
£16 Oct-Nov Shipment Sellers.
Linseed Bombay ton—
£19 Oct-Nov Shipment Sellers.

STOCKS AND SHARES.

MILL SHARES RECOVER LOST POINTS.

TATA STEEL SHARES REBOUND.

shares opened at Rs. 535½, but were done down to Rs. 535½. Tram Pref. were done at Rs. 70½. Poona Elec. shares were bought at Rs. 126¼. Katni Dtd. were sold at Rs. 985½. United Cement advanced to Rs. 103½. Panjab Cement opened at Rs. 16½ but closed at Rs. 16½. New India Inco. shares opened at Rs. 22½ and closed steady at Rs. 23¼. Jupiter Ord. opened at Rs. 12½ and improved to Rs. 12½. Vulcan opened at Rs. 7½ but gained one anna. Scindia opened at Rs. 15½ and closed at Rs. 15¼. Tata Steel first Pref. ex-D. were done at Rs. 135½. Second Pref. were done at Rs. 90½. Tata Construction opened at Rs. 61½ but improved to Rs. 63½. Tata Oil share opened at Rs. 30½ and closed at Rs. 31½. British Burmah Petrol opened at Rs. 4½ and closed steady at Rs. 4½. Bleaching stood at Rs. 252½. Alcock opened at Rs. 37½ and firmed up to Rs. 37½. Bombay Burmah opened at Rs. 823½ but quietened at Rs. 822½. Trams were steady at Rs. 151¼. Bombay Steams opened at Rs. 281¼ and closed at Rs. 282½. Bundi Cementa opened at Rs. 24¼ and closed at Rs. 24½. Central India Mining opened at Rs. 14½ but lost As. 4½. Bombay, Oct. 18.

MILL SHARES.

In sympathy with a sharp rise in cotton prices, the market was influenced with a cheerful and bullish outlook when it opened at a rise of about Rs. 2½ to Rs. 5½ for mill shares. This opening firmness was taken advantage of by weaker bulls in liquidating purchases with a view to replace at lower prices. Offerings poured in from all directions and the market looked as if prices would register a sharp decline. However lower prices soon discouraged sellers and active bull support not only arrested the decline but prices fully recovered with a firm undertone. The offerings were well absorbed and the technical situation is rather healthy owing liquidation of speculative purchases. Bombay Dyeing opened at Rs. 853½ and after declining to Rs. 847½ recovered to Rs. 856¼ and finally closed at Rs. 855½. Fluctuations in other mill shares were as under—

Bombay Dyeing 853½, 847½, 856¼, 855½, 852½, 813½, 806¼, 815½, 812½, 812½, 823½, 830½, 828½, 829½, 806¼, 411¼, 410½, Nagpur 512½, 513½, New Great 255, 255, Simplex 91¼, 92½, Swadesh 478½, 480, Indore Malwa, 373½, 375, Kohinoor 221¼, 220½, Tata Mills 70, 69½, E. D. Sassoon 011½, 011½, David 245, 247½, Vishnu Cotton 2,555, 2,560.

IRON SHARES.

Tata Iron shares showed considerable strength on renewed buying by Bull operators. During the early part of the session, there was some liquidation but persistent buying resulted in a sharp rise. The general feeling still continues bullish and some operators are led to believe that Dtds. will easily reach the level of Rs. 340½. Fluctuation in Tata Iron Dtd. and Ordinary shares were as under—

Dtd.—291¼, 292½, 286¼, 290, 286½, 292½, 290, 296½, 293½, 293½, Ordinary—81¼, 80½, 81½, 81¼, 82½, 82¼.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Indian Cotton Press shares were done to-day at Rs. 220½. Tapi Valley shares opened at Rs. 706¼ and closed at Rs. 707½. Mainmingsingh were done at Rs. 252½.

SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.

Bombay, Oct. 18.
(DIVIDEND LAST HALF YEAR).
Ahmedabad Advance (100) Rs. 390.
Apollo (50) nil, 6.
Berar Mills (200) 3, 160.
Bombay Dyeing (250) 25 855.
Bombay Cotton (500) nil, 225.
Central India C. (Nagpur) (100) 18 513½.
Central India P. (Nagpur) (500) 12-8 437½.
Central (100) (yr. 20) 411¼.
Crescent (100) Rs. 3, 152½.
Colaba Land (100) (yr. 6) 141¼.
Dawn (250) 35, 550.
David (500) 260.
E. D. Sassoon United (Rs. 10 Pd. up) Re. 011½.
Edward Sassoon (200) nil, 97-8.
Elphinstone (100) nil, 12.
Fazalbhoy (100) (yr. 13-12) 812½.
Finlay (100) 0, 125.
Framji Petit (1,000) 325.
Globe (100) 19.
Gokak Mills (100) Rs. 2-1/2, 121¼.
Indore Malwa (100) 13-1/4 375.
Indian Dyeing and Bleaching (100) 11 252½.

100½. Sialkot Rlys. were sold at Rs. 100½. Central Provinces were done at Rs. 101½. Upper Sindh Light shares were reported at Rs. 88½. India Bank opened at Rs. 97½ and advanced to Rs. 98½. Imperial Banks were bought and sold at Rs. 1,497½. New issues were done at Rs. 372½. Union Bank shares opened at Rs. 310 but improved to Rs. 311. Central Bank shares opened at Rs. 24½ and closed at Rs. 24½. Andhra Valley Ordinary shares were done at Rs. 720½ and Pref. shares closed at Rs. 1,030½. an improvement of annas four after opening at 1,129½. Tata Power Ord. Indian Cements opened at Rs. 390½ and with a narrow fluctuation closed at Rs. 390½. Katni Cement Ordinary opened at Rs. 280½ but eased off to Rs. 278½. Tata Hydro Ord. shares opened at Rs. 1,145½ and closed at Rs. 1,148½.

Messrs. Patel and Ramdutt in their daily report make the following interesting remarks regarding Cement shares—
“Bundis are at present quoted some where near five times its original price whereas Panjabs are about one and a half time their face value. Bundis manufacture 7,000 tons of Cement per month and they planned to duplicate their plant, which will however be not completed before the end of November 1929. After that their out-put will be 12,000 tons per month. Panjabs have already duplicated their plant and are now able to manufacture 6,000 tons per month since June of this year. Previously their out-put was 3,500 tons. They have a ten years' contract with the Punjab Government and therefore their position in our opinion is entirely secured.

There are still thirteen months for Bundis before it could increase its out-put. With Panjabs there is a different case. They have already increased their out-put to almost double of their original manufacture.

Bundis had the selling agency of Swastika Brand Cement from which they were adding to their earnings considerably. Now their selling agency for Swastika Brand for Bengal, Behar and Orissa is taken away by the manufacturers. Thus they have lost the selling agency commission for the future for the above mentioned provinces.

Against Punjab there is only one thing and that is they have run into arrears of dividend on their preference shares, but since they have been earning so well now, we expect them to clear off this debt in the immediate future. We will not be surprised to find them paying dividend on ordinary shares from the year after next.

Under the circumstances, we would advise the investor to sell off their Bundis at higher values and the proceeds of which could be advantageously employed in buying Panjabs. In our opinion this manipulation should result in profits, for Panjabs have still considerable room for a rise. Comparatively Bundis have not that much of chance, for they are already quoted at a very high premium.

The following are the approximate out-put per month—

	Tons.
Bundi	7,000
Gwalior	3,500
Indian	6,000
Jabalpur	3,500
Katni	6,500
Okha	6,000
Punjab	6,000
Robias	5,000
Shahad	6,000
Swastika	11,000

Out-put will be increased to 12,000 tons from November 1929.

Jamshed Manufacturing (250) 37-1/2.
Kasturehand (50) 18.
Kohinoor (100) (yr. 13-1/2) 220½.
Laxmi Cotton (250) 755, 1,672½.
Madonji Darmsey (100) nil 63½.
Madras United (250) Rs. 25, 500.
Madonji Darmsey (100) nil 63½.
Minerva (90) 85.
Mysore (50) 28 p.c. 171-4.
Meyer Sassoon (100) 75.
Morarji Goculdas (1000) 60, 1575.
New Great Mills (100) 0, 255.
New City Mills (100) 7-1/2 95.
Pabney Mills (250) (10) 7-1/2, 233½.
Pearl Mills (250) 15, 528½.
Phoenix (100) (yr. 25) 381¼.
Sassoon Silk (50) 5 1/2 83.
Simplex (250) 92½.
Sholapur (100) 325½, 6300.
Sir Broacha Mills (100) 15.
Swadeshi Mills (100) 15, 480.
Swan Mills (100) 0, 130.
Tata Mills (500) 60½.
Vignau Cotton Co. (500) Rs. 99, 2670.
Vishnu Cotton P. (500) 7 p.c. 637-1/2.
MISCELLANEOUS COMPANIES.
Alcock Ashdown (100) Rs. Nil, 378½.
Back Bay Baths (250) Rs., 40 nom.
Belapur Co. (75 Pd.) 24.
B. Burma T. Corporation (125) 10, 252½.

822½.
Burma T. Corporation (50 Pd. up) 4¼.
Bombay Steam Co. P. (250) 6 p.c.
Bombay Steam Co. (250) 232½.
237-8.
Bombay Uganda (100-80 P.) 30.
British Burma Petroleum (6) Ans. 4 4¼.
Century Flour Mills (100) 110.
Empire of India Life (500-125 Pd.) 48 p.c. 2050.
Indian Flour Mills (60) 110.
Jost Engineering (50) 30 p.c. 180.
Jupiter Assurance (100) (12 Pd.) 12½.
Kemp (200) Rs. 15, 192-1/2.
McKenzie (100) 25, 280.
Indian Mercantile Assurance (20 Pd. up) 30.
New Indian Assurance (125-15 Pd. up) Re. 1 23¼.
Vulcan Assurance (100-10 Pd.) Ans. 8, Rs. 7½.
Oriental Govt. Securities Life Assurance X.D. (100-150 Pd.) 30 p.c. 2375.
Port Canning (1,000) Rs. 45, 682½.
Scindia Steam (15) Rs. 15½.
Tata Construction (30) 4 63.
Tata Iron Dtd. (30) 298½.
Tata Iron Pref. (2nd) (100) 7-1/2 p.c. X.D. 90.
Tata Iron Dtd. (0) 298½.
Tata Iron (0) (85) Re. 1, 82¼.
Telephone Co. Ord. (50) Re. 1 52¼.
Telephone Co. (Deb.) (50) 57½.
Tata Oil (100) 32.

CEMENT AND MANGANESE COMPANIES.

Bundi Cement (10) Rs. 1-4, 24½.
Central India Mining (10) 0, 44¼.
Gwalior Cement (100), 135.
Indian Cement Co. (250) 390.
Katni Cement D. O. (100) 278½.
Punjab Cement Co. (10), 16.
United Cement (100) 101.
Shahabad Cement (100) 7 p.c. 182½.
Shivrajpur (10) 3, 32.

RAILWAY COMPANIES.

Amritsar Patis (100) 8 p.c. 136.
Ahmedabad Prantej (4500) 14 p.c. 920.
Central Provinces (100) 5-1/2 p.c. 101.
Diamond Bayamati Rly. (100) 6 p.c. 100.
Gujarat (100) 5 p.c. 90.
Hoshiarpur Doab (100) 6 p.c. 97.
Larkana (100) 5 p.c. 91.
Mandya Bhon (100-90 Pd.) 5 p.c. 77.
Mysore (100) 6 p.c. 99.
Pachora Jammu (100) 5 p.c. 90.
Sara Sirajgang (100) 5-1/4 p.c. 97.
Sialkot Narawal (100) 5 p.c. 102.
Sind Light (100) 12-1/2, 140.
Tapi Valley (500) 8 1/2 p.c. 707½.
Upper Sind (100) 4 p.c. 88½.

PRESS COMPANIES.

Fort (475) 10, 175.
Harvey and Sabapathy (500) Rs. 10, 1,140.
Indian Cotton (125) Rs. 17 p.c. 225.
Mamnad Manufacturing (250) Rs. 20 240.
New Berar (500) Rs. 70, 900.
New Mofussil (400) 45, Rs. 605.
New Prince of Wales (100) Rs. 2½, 525.
Volkart U. P. (500) Rs. 25, 495.

ELECTRIC UNDERTAKINGS.

Ahmedabad Electric (100) 6 p.c. 130.
Andhra Valley O. (1,000) 4 p.c. 720.
Andhra Valley P. (1,000) 7 p.c. 695.
Bombay Tramways O. (50) Rs. 4-8, 151¼.
Bombay Tramways P. (50) 7 p.c. 69.
Karachi Electricity (100) 9-1/2 p.c. 132.
Poona Electricity (100) 7 p.c. 130.
Tata Hydro Elec. O. (100) 380, 1,148½.
Surat Electric P. (100) 6-1/2 p.c. 104.
Surat Electric O. (100) 5 p.c. 135.
Tata Hydro P. (1,000) 7 p.c. 1070.
Tata Hydro Elec. O. (100) 30, 1,148½, 110-1/2.
Tata Power O. (1,000) 532½.
Tata Power P. (1,000) 940.

MONEY MARKET.

EXCHANGE QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, Oct. 18.
B. C. RATE
T T 1½.
D D 1½ 132.
LONDON.—
Banks Selling T T 1½ 132.
Banks Selling D D 1½ 132.
Banks Selling T T 1½ 132 Oct.
Banks Selling T T 1½ 132 Mid Nov.
Banks Buying T T 1½ 132.
Banks Buying D D 1½ 132.
Banks Buying 3 Mos. 1½ 132 Oct.-Nov.
NEW YORK.—
B. C. T T 275 1¼.
Banks Selling T T 275.
Banks Buying T T 273-3¼.
Banks Buying 3 Mos. 268½.
PARIS.—
Banks Selling D D 928.
Banks Buying D D 940.
Banks Buying 3 Mos. 955.
JAPAN.—
Banks Selling T T 125-3¼.
Banks Buying 60 Days 122-3¼.
HONGKONG.—
Banks Selling D D 138.
SHANGHAI.—
Banks Selling D D 177-1¼.
SINGAPORE.—
Banks Selling D D 156.
JAVA.—
Banks Selling D D 90-3¼.
CROSS RATE.
New York-London Nom. 4.85 1½ 17th inst.
Shanghai-London Nom. 2-7-5-8 18th inst.
London-Japan Nom. 110 1½ 17th inst.
London-Paris Nom. 124.20 17th inst.
London-Belgium Nom. 34.800 17th inst.
London-Switzerland Nom. 25.20 17th inst.
London-July Nom. 92.60 17th inst.

EXTENSIVE RAIN IN MADRAS AND MELABAR

THUNDERSTORMS IN DECCAN AND BURMA

POONA, Oct. 18.
The Northeast monsoon has established itself in the Bay of Bengal and Extensive rain continues in Southeast Madras and Malabar. Local thunder-showers have also occurred in North Deccan and Burma. Elsewhere the weather remains dry.
Principal amounts:—Port Blair and Youngoo one and half inches. Victoria Point and Mergui one. Maymyo 2 half. Diamond Island a quarter. Pamban two. Parbhani Palamottiah. Tychinopoly and Cudalore one and half. Ahmednagar, Trivandrum, Negapatam and Coonoor one. Poona three quarters. Hamsakonda, Calicut, Madras, Salem, Madras and Kodaikanal a quarter.
Forecast:—Rainfall likely to decrease in North Deccan but to continue. Excessive in Malabar and Southeast Madras.—A. P.

BOMBAY DAILY WEATHER REPORT

BOMBAY, Oct. 18.
General Remarks.—The northeast monsoon has established itself in the Bay of Bengal and extensive rain continues in southeast Madras and Malabar. Local thunder-showers have also occurred in the North Deccan. Skies are heavily clouded in Mysore and south Madras, and lightly to moderately clouded in the rest of the Peninsula, the central parts of the country, Gujarat and Rajputana. The air is more moist than usual in the east Central Provinces Berar parts of the Deccan and southeast Madras, and drier in most of the United Provinces, Gujarat and most of the Punjab. The highest temperature recorded yesterday was 102 deg. at Deesa.
Forecast.—Rainfall is likely to decrease in the north Deccan but continue to be extensive in south Madras.

Station	Rainfall past 24 hours
Ahmednagar	0.88"
Poona	0.79"
Sholapur	0.03"
Bijapur	0.17"
Hyderabad	0.01"
Calicut	0.01"
Cochin	0.15"
Trivandrum	1.20"
Colombo	0.02"
Cocanada	0.25"
Madras	0.04
Coimbatore	1.47"
Trichinopoly	1.01"
Negapatam	

COLABA OBSERVATORY.

Bombay, Oct. 18.
Summary of Meteorological Observations during 24 hours ending at 8 a. m. 18.10.1928.
Barometer (corrected to 32 deg. F.) at 8 a. m. 29.866 inches .017 below normal.
Barometer (corrected to 4 p. m. previous day) 29.783 inches .008 above normal.
Change of 8 a. m. barometer in past 24 hrs. .000 inches.
Temperature (dry bulb) at 8 a. m. 81 degrees.
Temperature (wet bulb) at 8 a. m. 77.6 degrees.
Maximum temperature during 24 hours 88.6 degrees 0.7 below normal.
Minimum temperature during 24 hours 77.1 degrees (1.5 above normal).
Relative Humidity at 8 a. m. 85 per cent.
Relative Humidity at 8 a. m. 85 per cent. (at 7 p. m. 88).
Direction of wind at 8 a. m. N.E.
Velocity of wind at 8 a. m. 6 miles per hour.
Total movement of wind in 24 hours 113 miles.
Velocity of maximum gust of wind during 24 hours 20 miles per hour.
Extent of cloud at 8 a. m. (the whole sky cloudy—10) 1.
Weather Remarks Lightning a. Instance.

BOMBAY CITY RAINFALL.

Bombay, Oct. 18.
Rainfall during 24 hours ending 8 a. m. of date 18.10.28 Colaba Point, 9.00 Fort 0.00 J. J. Hospital, 0.00.
Total since 1st June to date Colaba Point 85.44 Fort 119.66 J. J. Hospital 92.73.
Total for the corresponding period of 1927 Colaba Point 68.74 Fort 84.02 J. J. Hospital, 69.24.
Total for the corresponding period of 1926 Colaba Point, 69.85 Fort 102.91 J. J. Hospital, 84.92.

Simla, 17th October.—Sir George Rains leaves Simla to-morrow for a visit to Burma returning to Delhi on 13th November. Among the places to be visited are Rangoon, Mandalay, Maymyo, Namtu, Yenangyang and Prome.—A. P.

Tone of Sterling Exchange.—Firm.
Gold 44-4-11-1/8 17th inst., 44-4-11-1/8 16th inst.
Silver London Ready 26 11/16 17th inst., 26 11/16 16th inst.
Silver London Forward 26 13/16 17th inst., 26-3/4 16th inst.
Silver New York Ready 58-3/8 17th inst., 58-1/4 16th inst.
London Discounts 3 Mos. 4-3/8 per cent 17th inst., 4-3/8 16th inst.
London Discounts 6 Mos. 4-1/2 per cent 17th inst., 4-1/2 16th inst.
Imperial Bank Rate 5 per cent.
Bank of England Rate 4-1/2 per cent.
Money—Inter Bank Call 2 per cent. 3 mos. 3-1/2 per cent.
6 mos. 4-1/2 per cent.
12 mos. 4-3/4 per cent.
Tone.—Quiet.

Unique Opportunity for Advertisers.

Congress Number

OF

'Bombay Chronicle'

THE Number, which will be printed on glazed paper and will contain contributions on a rich variety of topics from well-known publicists and experts, will be published in the middle of December.

The Art Section will be its most striking feature.

The Front Page will be an attractive picture in three colours.

The Congress Number issued last year evoked demand which outstripped the supply.

The Number will afford UNIQUE OPPORTUNITY TO ADVERTISERS to popularize their goods in every part of the Country. As the Number of pages reserved for advertisements is limited advertisers are requested to book their space immediately with

THE MANAGER,

"Bombay Chronicle,"

Old Customs House Road, Bombay.



Film—Enemy of Teeth

To which modern dental science attributes serious tooth and gum disorders

DON'T think your teeth are naturally "off color" and dull. You restore them to amazing whiteness in a new way.

Germ by the millions breed in film. And germs plus tartar are the chief cause of pyorrhea. Film also invites tooth decay.

Film cannot be removed successfully by ordinary dentifrices. That's why dentists prescribe a special film-removing dentifrice called Pepsodent.

The way teeth grow whiter and brighter will delight you. You do not dream what lovely, dazzling white teeth you may have.

Accept Pepsodent Test

To prove results buy a tube of Pepsodent, the quality dentifrice—for sale everywhere. Or send for 10-day free test to Dept. I, Ahmety & Co., 100 Clive St., Calcutta.



FLUNKKEYS WIN THE DAY IN CORPORATION

Address to New Governor Voted. WHY NOT FOR A POLICE SEPOY ASKS DR. CHOKSEY

The quinquennial farce of voting a Municipal address to an incoming Governor-designate was gone through in all its ceremonious aspects, at the meeting of the Bombay Municipal Corporation held on Thursday afternoon. There was a stereo-typed debate on the motion of Mr. Mirza Ali Mohamad Khan to present an address to Sir Frederick Sykes, the next Governor, on his arrival in Bombay. The opposition to the address was stubborn, but the toadies in the Corporation managed to carry the day with the help of their numerical strength.

Corporation on Thursday afternoon when Mr. R. K. Vaidya moved the following resolution:

"That the Schools Committee be informed that the Corporation are of opinion that looking to the sentiments prevailing among a large section of the Mahomedans no male member of the Schools Committee should visit the Urdu Girls' Schools."

Mr. Boman-Behram moved an amendment that the proposition be referred to the Schools Committee for report.

Mrs. Wankarabai Gokhale observed that the primary education in the city should be entirely left to the supervision of ladies.

Both the proposition and the amendment were thrown out.

NO OMNIBUS MONOPOLY.

Dr. Viegas moved that the Corporation be appointed to consider the draft notification published in the Government Gazette regarding the rules to regulate the use of motor omnibuses owned and plying for hire by the Bombay Electric Supply and Tramways Company, Ltd., in all possible bearings and submit their report to the Corporation.

Speaking on his proposition, Dr. Viegas made out a case that a single company however big it might be ought not to get the monopoly of running omnibuses for hire. Greater competition, better was it for the citizens.

The proposition was seconded by Dr. Choksey after which it was carried.

PUBLIC STADIUM.

Mr. J. B. Boman-Behram moved: "That the Revenue and General Purposes Committee be requested to consider in consultation with the Commissioner the desirability of having a Stadium in Bombay where all sorts of games can be played and all sorts of sports can be held and if desirable the Committee be further requested to suggest the site where the Stadium could be located and report the probable estimate of cost thereof."

Dr. Choksey opposed the resolution on the ground of costs. The stadium, he said, would at least cost two or three lakhs of rupees and looking to the depleted finances of the Corporation, it was not a desirable investment.

Mr. Husseinbhai A. Lalji and Sir Vasant Dabholkar supported the resolution which was opposed by Mr. P. J. Marzban, Dr. Viegas and Dr. Choksey.

Replying to the debate, Mr. Boman-Behram assured the House that whatever they spent on the Stadium, they would be paid back hands over, Bombay being a premier City in India, it was only in fitness of things that she should have a Stadium.

The resolution was carried.

WORSHIPPING THE RISING SUN.

Mr. Mirza Ali Mahomed Khan moved the following resolution after having obtained priority for it:

"That the Corporation do vote a cordial address of welcome to Major-General Sir Frederick Sykes, Governor-designate of this Presidency, on his arrival in Bombay."

"That a Committee composed of the Councillors (to be named at the meeting) be appointed to draft the Address in consultation with the Commissioner."

"That the Corporation will be prepared on the recommendation of the Standing Committee to sanction the necessary grant for the illumination of the Address and for a silver casket and other incidental charges."

Commenting his resolution to the acceptance of the Corporation, Mr. Mirza said he relied on precedents. Lapsing into an ecstatic mood, the speaker went on reflecting how necessary and useful the co-operation of Government was in many matters connected with the welfare of the City of Bombay.

DR. CHOKSEY OPPOSES.

Dr. Choksey, vehemently opposing the resolution, remarked that the voting on an address to the incoming Governor was nothing better than an exhibition of slavish mentality. It was a mentality which was characterized by blind worship of White masters. They had to remember that they had hitherto made fools of themselves by voting addresses indiscriminately to all incoming Governors. They voted an address to "that fellow" Lord Lloyd. What was the consequence? What interests of the City or of the Presidency did that Governor serve? They again made a mistake in voting an address to Lord Sydenham who, in the opinion of the speaker, was the most bitter enemy of this Country.

Concluding, Dr. Choksey said that an address was to be voted to the Governor because he was a representative of the Crown, then why not vote an address to a police sepoy who was also a representative of the Crown?

NEVER BELIEVED IN ONE.

Mr. L. R. Tairsee said he never believed in any addresses. It was for that reason that he had once given a notice of a resolution that the Corporation should not vote any addresses. If the address was going to be usual and a formal affair, he had no grudge against such an address. He would, however, modify the resolution by moving an amendment that the word "ordial" in the original resolution should be substituted by the word "usual". That would mean formality and nothing more.

Mr. Kanji Dwarkadas seconded this amendment.

DR. DE SOUZA LECTURES ON "HISTORY."

Dr. De Souza seemed to be in his element while extolling the virtues of British Raj in India. He declared that slavery in India was abolished since the advent of the British rule. Dr. Choksey, the speaker remarked, had a knack of giving a bad name to a dog and, then to hang him. (Laughter.)

The Governors, he added had contributed a lot to the progress which they witnessed in the country. (Cries of "hear, hear.")

Mr. Boman-Behram was in favour of the address because its absence would mean a lack of hospitality on the part of Indians. "Let it be not," he begged, "usher this Governor unceremoniously into our land."

Mr. Balubhai T. Desai opposed the resolution. India, he said, was hospitable to a fault and the result was that they had lost their everything.

DON'T COME FOR OUR GOOD.

Mr. Jannadas Mehta was surprised that a man like Mr. Mirza who of late did practically nothing in the Corporation should of all people come forward to move such a resolution. The resolution contemplated a cordial welcome. He would ask: Wherefrom should that cordiality come? He did not know he proceeded, why Dr. De Souza had chosen the epithet "dog" while speaking of a Governor. (Laughter.)

Dr. De Souza: That is an elegant expression.

Mr. Mehta:—Why not then add many more such epithets? (Loud Laughter.)

Continuing, Mr. Mehta observed that whether the Governor was a Tom, Dick or Harry, it would make no difference in the fortunes of the Presidency. No Governor had ever been appointed for doing any good to this country. He had read a speech recently made in England by the Governor-designate. In that speech the incoming Governor had frankly admitted that he was coming to India to encourage British trade here. There was no justification, concluded Mr. Jannadas, in welcoming a Governor who was coming to India to represent British capitalism. The tax-payers in the City were opposed to such an address.

Mr. Boman-Behram (Intervening): Shall we take a referendum?

Mr. Jannadas Mehta:—I challenge Mr. Boman-Behram to have a referendum on the electorate on the question. I shall move that consideration of the resolution be postponed till referendum was taken on the question. Will Mr. Boman-Behram second that amendment? (No reply.)

The debate was abruptly concluded by a motion for closure.

Mr. Tairsee's amendment was lost. The original resolution was pressed to a division in which it was carried, 49 members voting for it and only 22 against.

UBBULPORE DIVISIONAL CONFERENCE

A Divisional Conference of the Railway workers of Jubulpore Division will be held on 31st October, under the presidency of Mr. S. H. Jhabvala. Divisional Secretary Mr. V. S. Rajan, invites the attention of all Railway workers for the said conference.

BOMBAY CITY AND SUBURBS

ENGAGEMENTS.

TO-DAY.

P. & O. s.s. "Rajputana" with mails of 4th instant expected at 6 a.m.

SATURDAY, Oct. 20.

The s.s. "Rawalpindi" with the homeward mails sails at 1 p.m.
Association Football: The Royal Warwickshire Regiment v. The Royal Ulster Rifles in aid of the Ex-Services Association and the Earl Haig Memorial Fund. The Coppage, 5-30 p.m.

GIPSY OPERETTA AT ST. XAVIER'S.

A Gipsy Operetta will be staged by the children of St. Isabel's School, Mount Road, on Tuesday, the 23rd instant, at the St. Xavier's College Hall, at 6 p.m.

IMPERIAL BANK OF INDIA.

The Imperial Bank of India rate of interest on Demand Loans on Government Paper remains unchanged at 5 per cent.

GOA HINDU ASSOCIATION.

The eighth annual general meeting of the Goa Hindu Association will be held on Sunday (the 21st instant) at Gokhale Education Society's D. G. T. High School, Girgaum Back Road, at 3 p.m.

POSTAL NOTICE.

Superscribed unregistered Mails for Italy and Austria per s.s. "Pilsna" will be closed at the General Post Office at 8-0 a.m. on Wednesday, the 24th instant.

YOUNG MEN'S PARSII ASSOCIATION.

A monthly social will be held to-morrow (Saturday), instead of 27th at the Hostel, Bisai House, Ganadevi, at 6 p.m. when the Managing Committee will be "At Home."

LECTURES ON RAMAYAN.

Pandit Vishnu Digambar Paluskar is giving lecture on Ramayan with music daily at 9 p.m. (S. T.), at Hira House, Sandhurst Road, Girgaum, Bombay. Special arrangement is made for ladies.

KANARA SARASWAT ASSOCIATION.

There will be a Harijani by Hari Bhakta Parayana Ramakrishna Buva Dhole, at 9 p.m. (S. T.), to-morrow (Saturday), in the Kanara Saraswat Association Hall, Alexandra Road, Ganadevi.

MUSLIM STUDENTS' UNION.

Under the auspices of the Muslim Students' Union, Dr. Abdulla Din Abdulla will deliver a "public lecture" on "The Teachings of Islam as the living Philosophy" to-morrow (Saturday), at 6-30 p.m. (S. T.), in the Union Hall, Marina Mansions, second floor, Chowpatty.

B. B. & C. I. RLY. WORKERS' MEETING.

A meeting of the Railway Employees' of the B. B. & C. I. Rly. will be held at Bandra in the "Menials" Chawl, to-day (Friday), at 6 p.m., when all Railway workers are requested to attend.

BOMBAY AIR COMPANIES' EMPLOYEES' UNION.

A first meeting of the employees of the various air companies was held at Fort Road, on Wednesday. It was resolved to start the above-mentioned Union, and the following office-bearers of the Executive Committee were elected:—President:—Mr. R. S. Nimbkar, and Vice-President:—Messrs. S. H. Jhabvala and Sakharam Dhayra.

BOMBAY LOKAHITWADI SANGHA.

Under the auspices of the Shri Shiva Bhavani Navaratra Mahotsava, organised by Bombay Lokahitwadi Sangha, Dadar, there will be the following programmes:—To-day (Friday) 6 p.m. Dandputra. Feats by Shriram Vyayam Mandir, under command of Prof. Redkar and Bagve. 9 p.m. Lecture on "Labour and Communism" by Mr. M. N. Talpade, Musician's Concert by Prof. Tendulkar of Shri Krishna Vidyalaya. Afterwards, Bhajan by Shrikrishna P. B. Mandali.

G. I. P. RLY. WORKMEN'S UNION.

An annual general meeting of Railway workers of the G. I. P. will be held to-morrow (Saturday), in the evening, at 2-30 p.m. in Damodar Hall, Parel, when the following business will be conducted: (1) To adopt a report and audited balance sheet for the year 1927-28. (2) Alterations in Rules. (3) Election of members of the Managing Committee. (4) Any other business as may be permitted by the Chair. All workers as well as Labour leaders are cordially invited to be present. There will be an entertainment at the meeting.

B. B. & C. I. PILGRIM SPECIAL.

In connection with the pilgrim special proposed to be run by the B. B. & C. I. Railway from Bombay and Ahmedabad to Benares and then to Mittra in connection with the Eclipse and Yam Dwitai fairs we understand that sufficient number of passengers have already been registered from Ahmedabad. Intending passengers are, therefore, requested to register their names as soon as possible so as to enable the authorities to decide on the running of the special and make detailed arrangements.

STRIKE ENQUIRY COMMITTEE PRELIMINARY CONFERENCE WITH BOTH SIDES.

WORK TO COMMENCE ON OCT. 20.

As a preliminary to its formal sittings the Mill Enquiry Committee consisting of the Hon. Justice Sir Charles Fawcett, Chairman, Mr. B. S. Kanat and Mr. M. P. Khayyat held a conference on Thursday at the Committee Room of the Secretariat, Bombay, with the representatives of the joint Strike Committee and the Bombay Mill-owners' Association. The proceedings were conducted in amiable atmosphere. After a good deal of discussion, the Committee fixed the procedure of its enquiry. It was also decided that the enquiry should be open to the Press and the public. The Committee begins its regular work from 20th instant.

DIRECTOR OF INFORMATION'S COMMUNIQUE.
The Director of Information has issued the following Press note:—

The Director of Information, Bombay, writes:—

The Mill Enquiry Committee held a private sitting at the Secretariat on Thursday morning to consider with representatives of the Bombay Mill-owners' Association and the Joint Strike Committee, certain details of the procedure to be adopted at the enquiry. The Mill-owners' Association was represented by Messrs. J. B. Petit (Chairman), S. D. Saklatvala, T. Watts, G. Furze, Sir Victor Sassoon, Bart., Sir Manmohandas Ramji and Mr. Mantri, Secretary, and the Joint Strike Committee by Messrs. N. M. Joshi, M.L.A., R. S. Asawle, M.L.C., Kanekar, Parulekar, Godse, Bradley, and Dange.

The date of the Committee's first sitting for hearing evidence was fixed for 29th October. The hours for the Committee's future sittings would be as follows:—11-15 a.m. to 2 p.m. and 3 p.m. to 4-30 p.m.

It was decided that the sittings of the Committee should be open to the press and the public as far as space will permit, unless there are special reasons for taking evidence in camera. Both parties agreed to submit preliminary written statements by the 25th October and supplementary statements a week later.

THE RESPECTIVE VIEWS.

These statements will indicate briefly the considerations which each party will rely upon in submitting their respective cases. The Mill-owners will submit a separate statement detailing the objections to the "seventeen demands" and the scheme for standardized schedules of rates put forward by the Strike Committee, while the latter will put in a statement detailing their objections to the standardization scheme and the "standing orders for operatives" put forward by the Mill-owners.

EXAMINATION OF WITNESSES.

As regards examination of witnesses, it was agreed that evidence should be adduced by each side under arrangements made by small sub-committees appointed by the Mill-owners' Association and the Joint Strike Committee respectively and that such sub-committees should be present at each of the Committee meeting held for taking evidence and should have the right of cross-examining the witnesses of the other side. The Mill-owners' suggestion that their solicitor should be present when standard rules are discussed was accepted, while the Joint Strike Committee is similarly to be allowed to have a Technical or Legal Adviser.

The onus will lie on the Mill-owners to tender evidence to justify the proposed cut in weavers' wages etc. while the burden of proof in support of the seventeen demands will lie on the Joint Strike Committee.

MILLS OUTSIDE ASSOCIATION.

The question of the position of mills which are not members of the Mill-owners' Association was considered. It was decided to send a letter to each of these mills asking them whether they agree to be bound by the views of the Association and to be represented by the Association at the enquiry or whether they would elect a tender, collectively or individually and to put in separate statements of their views.

The Mill-owners agreed to the principle of granting leave with pay to workers who are called as witnesses, to a reasonable extent. They also agreed to supply the Joint Strike Committee with profit and loss statements and to place at their disposal certain muster rolls now with the Labour Office as long as these did not disclose the identity of mills.

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

The Outward P. & O. Mail Steamer "Raznak" with the mails from London of the 11th instant arrived at Port Said at 6 a.m. on the 17th instant and left there at 11-30 a.m. the same day.

The P. & O. Mail Steamer "Narkunda" with the mails from Bombay of 12th instant arrived at Aden at 3-30 p.m. or the 17th instant and left there at midnight the same day.

Under the Clock

(BY "TIMESMAN")

FRIDAY, OCTOBER 19, 1928.



K. B. S. Jan Mahomed, of "Times of India" publicity, gave a garden party to His Excellency the Governor at Poona on the 17th instant.

I gather from a "Times of India" report that among those present were Messrs. Thunder, Storm and Dust who took an active and very appropriate interest in the proceedings.

In fact every body behaved quite appropriately. For instance there were tears everywhere prominently in evidence and distinct sobbs could be heard all round. The atmosphere was so charged with the right spirit that a couple of guests were so much infused with it that they were found under the tent which had collapsed over them. The party was a great success.

I must not forget to tell one or two things more. First that on arrival His Excellency very warmly greeted the Khan Bahadur, which, considering that warmth was the one thing the K. B. needed most, was chivalrous of H. E. Second that the extraordinary success of the gathering was due in no mean measure to the presence of Sir J. Simon, Lord Burnham and other members of the Commission. Third that, Khan Bahadur J. M. announced that the function would again be repeated on Thursday (i.e. yesterday) "with exactly the same arrangement."

Moulvi Yakub is always instructive as he has had occasion to remark sometime before this. If you want further proof there is his reply to the Maharaja of Mahmudabad's second statement.

The Maharaja has charged him with inconsistency. Here is the rejoinder: "In the first place I do not know I have been inconsistent." You should have no doubts now of his consistency.

But you have still any doubts, his "in the Indian Broadcasting Co. Assurance to Public."

The Board of Directors of the Indian Broadcasting Company desire to intimate to the public that the resignations tendered by the General Manager and the other officers of the Company will not in any way affect the work and programme of the Company.

The Board desire to assure the public that the Company will continue as before and every effort will be made to make broadcasting a success in India. They are at present making arrangements to carry on the work efficiently. The publication of the Radio Times will also continue as hitherto and all persons holding licenses for Broadcast Receivers may rest assured that the Company is in earnest their endeavours to give satisfaction to the public.—A. P.

COUNCIL BY-ELECTION CAMPAIGN.

Under the auspices of the Bandra Village Congress Committee public meetings of the citizens of Danda, Bandra and Khar will be held to-day (Friday), at the following places and time, to support the candidature of Mr. Chhotalal Ramdas Shroff of Palghar. The Bombay Suburban and Thana Districts Congress Committees and the Maharashtra Provincial Congress Committee have all unanimously selected Mr. Shroff as the Congress Candidate to contest the ensuing Council By-Election:—Danda:—In the open space near the Bungalow, at 6-30 p.m. (S. T.). Speakers:—Messrs. S. S. Naik, C. R. Shroff and others. Bandra:—At Mr. Naik's Bungalow, Roadbunder Road, at 8-30 p.m. (S. T.). Speakers:—Messrs. B. G. Hornbhan, J. K. Mehta, Shroff, B. G. Kher, S. S. Naik and others. Khar:—Gymkhana Pavilion, Laxmi Nagar, at 9-30 p.m. (S. T.).

ALL-INDIA CONGRESS ELECTION.

Nominations are invited for 7 seats on the All-India Congress Committee. Candidates must be members of any of the Congress Committees in the City of Bombay on or before the 1st of October, 1928. All Candidates must be duly proposed and seconded by Congress Members enrolled on or before the 1st of October, 1928. Nomination papers must reach this Office (Bombay Provincial Congress Committee) Congress House, 414, Girgaum Back Road, up to 6 p.m. (S. T.) on Saturday (the 20th inst.).

Nomination papers can be had at the Congress Office during office hours except on Sundays. If there are more than 7 Candidates the Poll will take place on Sunday, the 18th November, 1928, between 4 p.m. and 10 p.m. (S. T.), at the Congress House, 414, Girgaum Back Road, and not on the 28th as resolved by the Council.

What the advance has anything to do with "press", I fail to see, friend reader, nor can you, I believe. I may hazard a guess. The night "sub", while dozing over his heap of copies after the "rush" hour, and thinking over some "advance" to him from his "press" might have mechanically put the heading: "I can think of no other cause."

"The 'Times of India' correspondent says that Mr. Thomas, Collector of Bombay, was present at the Mole to receive Sir John Simon. Mr. Thomas is in Karachi as Commissioner. It may be a case of mistaken identity."—"The Sind Observer."

My contemporary is wrong. Mr. Thomas is only of the earth earthy. Bigger Miracles—not mistaken identity if you please—have happened in connection with the Commission. Why, I remember to have heard that among those who welcomed Sir John Simon on his first visit in February last, were people who had been transferred, not from Bombay to Karachi, but from this world to the other one long ago. Wife:—"Henry, I'm going to give this blind man a penny. He said 'spare a copper, pretty lady.'" Henry:—"Go on then; he's blind all right!"

second place" will certainly convince you. In that he effectively quotes the Maharaja's own leader Pt. Nehru that "consistency in politics is the virtue of asses."

Now you know that Moulvi Mahomed Yakub is consistent—I mean inconsistent—what I mean to say is that he is not what the Maharaja says he is. That is, not inconsistent!

Oh shut up! I am trying to think... Yes, I have got it. It is consistent inconsistency.

AMERICAN COTTON. PRESS ADVANCE.

New York, October 17.—The cotton futures market was very firm and advanced 40 points on unfavourable weather reports. The market opened two points high but declined by 7 points on the realization. It later on advanced on unfavourable weather reports. The market closed at 19.85. (From "Times of India" of 18th instant.)

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INDIAN BROADCASTING CO. ASSURANCE TO PUBLIC.

The Board of Directors of the Indian Broadcasting Company desire to intimate to the public that the resignations tendered by the General Manager and the other officers of the Company will not in any way affect the work and programme of the Company.

The Board desire to assure the public that the Company will continue as before and every effort will be made to make broadcasting a success in India. They are at present making arrangements to carry on the work efficiently. The publication of the Radio Times will also continue as hitherto and all persons holding licenses for Broadcast Receivers may rest assured that the Company is in earnest their endeavours to give satisfaction to the public.—A. P.

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Let your Body and Brain Be Refreshed

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Why not try from to-day?

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Body and Brain Refresher

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ZANDU

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Kalbadevi - BOMBAY 2

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The Bombay Chronicle.

FRIDAY, OCTOBER 19, 1928.

AN OUTRAGEOUS CLAIM.

Some orthodox "caste" Hindus met at Madhav Baug and after shouting down a speaker opposed to them had little difficulty in passing a resolution "protesting against the decision of the Corporation to have common drinking pots for the use of Municipal school children irrespective of their caste." The resolution further "calls upon the Corporation to respect the feelings of the Hindu community of Bombay." Evidently those who adopted this resolution, while claiming respect for their own feelings, tacitly assumed that the "Untouchables" whom they seek to insult had no feelings in the matter. Indeed, the resolution is so worded as almost to exclude the "Untouchables" from the pale of Hinduism. The Madhav Baug orthodox "caste" Hindus, while pretending to claim respect for their feelings, really claim a privilege, intolerably humiliating to the "Untouchables." They claim that the pots used by them, though Municipal property, shall not be touched by the "Untouchables" because, forsooth, the pots then get contaminated and unfit for use by the "caste" Hindus even after washing. The "Untouchables," on the other hand, claim simple equality, the mere right to use common pots, purchased with the general rate-payers' money. To deny this right is to smother all sense of justice and fairplay. The Corporation has found the only just way out of this created conflict and that is to provide an adequate number of drinking pots and to instruct all school children, including those who may be fastidious, to wash the pots well before and after use. That is also the course followed in all high schools and colleges in Bombay, indeed in all public or semi-public institutions. It is certainly open to the over-fastidious parents to provide their children with their own pots. But for them to demand that their children shall use the common pots, but that these pots shall not be used by "Untouchable" children is an outrageous claim demoralising alike those who make the claim and those against whom it is made.

We have analysed in some detail this apparently trivial point of drinking pots because here is a great principle at stake. The issue is whether the Corporation would insult the untouchables while pretending to educate them, after taxing them for their education. There can be no compromising the principle at stake. It is necessary to say this as a warning against the possible suggestion that peace may be purchased with providing two sets of pots, one for the privileged and the other for the unprivileged. In the first place, peace is not now at stake. Secondly, peace at such a price is ignoble and cannot be lasting. For, be it remembered,

JUST OUT

THE EMPIRE OF THE GREAT MOGOL

A translation of Dr. Laet's "Description of India and Fragment of Indian History" by Prof. J. S. Hoyland, Hislop College, Nagpur and annotated by Prof. S. N. Banerjee, Mohindra College, Patiala, Ra. 5-8.

A FEW PRESS NOTICES:—
The Publisher's Circular and Book-seller's Record, "Eminently readable... the notes are useful in their statements of more recent knowledge."

The Statesman, "A very readable book. The excellent notes contributed by Prof. Banerjee are a mine of information, and are a most scholarly commentary on and explanation of the text. The book reveals an India of extremes: of intense luxury and of great necessity."

The Hindu, "The Translation is clear the Annotations are exhaustive and learned. It is a valuable addition to the basic source literature for the History of the Moghul Empire."

Searchlight, "A valuable contribution to the study of the History of Moghul Period. It is a storehouse of varied information laboriously faithfully and reliably compiled. The notes and annotations enhance considerably the value of the publication. A book of absorbing interest, and considerable importance for an authoritative history of the Moghul Reign."

United India And Indian States, "A very lucid and readable translation. The notes are learned and the annotations adequate. Have placed the students of Moghul History under a debt of gratitude."

The Leader, "Instructive introduction and explanatory notes. There is much interesting information to enable us to form an idea of the social, economic and political conditions of Moghul India."

TARAPOREVALA

Kittab Mahal, Hornby Rd., Bombay.

stincts of a true artist led him straight. And, his responsive mind grasped with understanding the magnitude of the artistic heritage which speaks the language of art as immortal and universal as humanity. To-day, when Wells, the intellectual 'joshi' of the West, describes the painters in the West as "pure anarchists" with a "total disregard of any collective reality," when the West is slowly, very slowly, and dimly realising the true artistic significance of mural painting as a form of art indispensable for the corporate and lasting interpretation of the spirit of an awakened age. Griffith's unerring judgment of Ajanta is at last accepted to be the judgment of the world. He it was who uttered with characteristic modesty the now memorable prophecy. If the young students could have been, he observed, "entrusted with the execution of original work on a large scale they might have carried forward the decorative tradition of Ajanta to an issue of considerable interests." For, mural painting was, he recognised, an art congenial to Oriental temperament and hand. The importance and necessity of the invaluable suggestion he made was long lost upon his successors. The School of Art was for nearly three decades dominated and controlled by blind pedagogy and routine administrators. Grandiose schemes, unrelated to the traditions or aspirations of the country, a plethora of curricula and the onset of a sprawling but completely incompetent inspectorate, stereotyped the examining machinery and standardised the output of the School. The Burns regime left a legacy of despair and ridicule in the standardized units which masqueraded as drawing "masters." Everything from the School of Art and, gradually, everything outside it in Bombay became the pet excuse for indiscriminate abuse from interested quarters and the object of helpless pity from disinterested quarters, until, once again, the inspiration of Ajanta stirred the imagination of the artist who at present occupies Griffith's place in the School and endeavours courageously to continue his tradition.

If the preliminary paintings executed for Delhi by students of the School struggling against poverty and, worse still, against the noisy sneers from interested quarters have won the admiration of the Government of India, evident in their recent communique, the appreciation, belated though it is, is in no small measure due to the unflinching personal support of the present and the previous Governors of the Presidency and to the determined and continued fight, for the claims of the Indian artists, carried on by the Prize of Delhi Committee and in the columns of this paper. The Government of Bombay have, very rightly, approved and acknowledged it. But neither the Government of Bombay nor the Government of India have a right to expect national support or sympathy if national aspirations are denied their legitimate expression, if the advancement of Indian art is stopped abruptly by vested interests or thwarted by obstacles and interference from abroad. The Government of Bombay must find the cure in a sane policy of reform in art for what at present seems to be studied obstruction to it but what might be only the vacillating blunders of the Department of Public Instruction. The Department must either close the School or respond courageously to the lofty impulses of the younger generation of artists entrusted to its care. The Government of India must either reject every item of expenditure for the decorations at New Delhi or they must assure the widest opportunities for the complete and necessary exercise of the artistic talents "still congenial to the Oriental temperament and hand." We wait for the assurance that the Government of India will lose no time in inviting for the decorations at New Delhi another batch of competent artists from all the provinces in the country, for the assurance that they are not unconscious of the responsibilities of a civilised modern Government and are eager to establish their reputation with the intellectuals of the world who seek in the traditions of Ajanta the inspiration for the "collective reality" Wells would substitute for benefit of the "pure anarchists," the painters in the West.

FALSE ALARM.

The "Times of India" has seen Red again. It has discovered "the latest variant of Communist propaganda in India" in Mr. Jawaharlal Nehru's view of how a living wage can be secured, which is that "there must be no big Zemindars and big factories must be owned by the State." The programme being, according to the well-informed "Times," unquestionably Communist, it has proceeded to expose its harmfulness by giving us a picture of how it is working in Russian Turkestan. "The Soviet having taken the place of the big Zemindar, set the people to cultivate cotton instead of wheat with the result that the people have their wealth reduced by half and their food to starvation level." Assuming the truth of the statements, the "Times" in its solitude for the poor peasant of Turkestan has ignored the fact that big Zemindars are sometimes worse than the Soviet. They were so in England itself. So far from merely reducing the peasants' food to starvation level, the English "big Zemindars"

POST-WAR GERMANY

AN OBJECT LESSON IN NATIONAL RECONSTRUCTION

(A critical appreciation of Prof. K. T. Shah's Lectures in the University School of Economics and Sociology.)
(BY A CRITIC.)

Prof. Shah's lectures on Post-War Germany were, if anything, more interesting than those he delivered last year about the same time on the Russian Experiment 1917-1927, in the same institution. The lecturer was more enthusiastic, or seemed to be, though one would have thought the fact of the Socialist Revolution having failed in the Post-War Germany would have made a convinced Socialist like Prof. Shah somewhat lukewarm in the appreciation of the men and motives in Post-War Germany. The lectures, the audience were told at the end of the series, would be published; and those who attended Mr. Shah's another series on the "Outlines of Indian Civilisation" at the St. Xavier's College cannot but feel a mild strain of anxiety as to when the promise would materialise itself. The present writer can remember at least four such series of lectures delivered by Prof. Shah in the last three years; and, if memory does not play false, a promise was made in each case that the lectures would be published. But, so far, only the series on the "Russian Experiment" has been brought out in book-form. It is to be hoped those who are ardently expecting to see the lectures in book form will not be disappointed, or have long to wait, at least as regards the lectures on Germany.

There is one advantage, however, of the spoken word, which the best written book must lack. Cold print cannot convey the bubbling enthusiasm and the obvious conviction of the speaker on his theme. Prof. Shah has a knack of placing himself in contact with his audience in a way that few lecturers can; and so it was a disappointment when the first lecture was read out, instead of being delivered freely as is the wont of the Professor. Short sight is a handicap, which becomes acutely disagreeable when the beauty of a lecture is lost by being read out, no account being taken by the audience in such cases of the compensation afforded by well-turned phrases and the general literary finish of the composition. The literary value of the first lecture was considerable, but its value as a lecture was considerably less.

bly marked by the fact above-named. In the remaining four lectures, the Professor reverted to his customary plan, and the interest of the audience could be maintained unimpaired throughout the weeks that followed.

PARALLEL AND CONTRAST.

The subject is vast, and the treatment of the Professor was rather wide than deep. True, the lectures were aimed rather at popularising knowledge on a subject of general interest, and even of some utility. And so it is unfair to expect depth at the expense of width. Still, it may be that the defeat is cured in the book, when the lectures are published. The title having pinned the lecturer to making out object-lessons, the parallel, even when not elaborated, the Professor seldom dwelt unduly on obvious parallels, seemed to be a little overdrawn. In the first lecture, besides the lecturer's apology and qualifications, the introduction dwelt upon the similarities between conditions in Post-War Germany and present-day India. It may be questioned if the differences between the Catholics of the South and the West in Germany and the Protestants of the North and the East are quite as deep as those between the Hindus and the Muhammadans of India to-day. No one can deny the family likeness; but the degree of nearness is open to question. The difference, again, between the level of education in Germany, which the lecturer himself more than once described as the best educated nation in the world, and India, with its less than 10 per cent. of barely literate citizenry, ought to have been stressed more, much more than it was.

FOUNDATIONS OF THE REPUBLIC.

The sketch of the Reich in gestation was narrative, rather than critical; as also the section dealing with the War and the Reich. It must have been startling to some at least among the audience that Germany or her rulers were not guilty of having deliberately planned for War. The lecturer had adduced unquestionable authority (Continued on page 8.)

TRAINING IN AGRICULTURE.

GOVERNMENT'S APATHY.

(BY APABHAI GANPATIDAS DESAI.) It is a well-recognised fact that India's chief industry is agriculture and that more than eighty per cent. of the population of the country depends entirely upon agriculture; yet precious little has been done towards the improvement of this chief industry of our country. It is high time now that genuine encouragement was given to this industry instead of taxing it heavily—in order to remove unemployment and starvation in this country. Only the genuine efforts and help of the Government, and the educated public will save this industry from further ruin. More than half of the revenue of this country comes out of the pockets of the poor and illiterate agriculturists in a direct or indirect manner.

WANTED MORE COLLEGES.

Now, for instance, in the Bombay Presidency the agriculturists pay about five crores of rupees (that means one-third of the total revenue) to the Government of Bombay as land tax by way of direct taxation. Moreover, the agriculturists, directly or indirectly, have been made to bear the greater burden of the remaining taxes than the non-agriculturists.

Now let us see how much is spent after training of the younger generation in agriculture which is the only source of livelihood for more than three-fourths of the population of this Presidency. In order to popularise and to make this industry more remunerative scientific training is absolutely necessary. Some more encouragements and more inducements should be offered in order to induce the educated young men to go in for this industry. There is only one College of Agriculture in Poona in the whole of this vast area of the Presidency. There ought to be many more colleges of agriculture in this Presidency, at least one in Sind, one in Gujarat and one in the Karnatic. It is the fundamental duty of the Government of Bombay to open and support at least one college of agriculture in each of these three different Divisions. The Indian element of the present Cabinet of the Government being made up entirely of lawyers who

(Continued on page 8.)

Notes of the Day.

Is it mere Lip Sympathy?

From Maritzburg, South Africa, comes the cryptic announcement that the Attorney-General declines to institute any prosecution in respect of the disgraceful disturbances at the Klerksdorp meeting where Mr. Sastri spoke. It will be recalled that this distasteful exhibition of hooliganism on the part of the anti-Asiatic Europeans of the place evoked prompt regret and protest from the Premier of South Africa and responsible European journals in the country joined with the Indian Press there in admiring Mr. Sastri for his calm courage and in deplored the incident. It cannot be that those responsible for law and order in Natal are unable to locate the hooligans. The South African papers contain graphic accounts of the incident. They relate how the Deputy Mayor of Klerksdorp, Mr. Morgan Evans, was driving a car about the town, while the banquet in honour of Mr. Sastri, was in progress. "The car bore several inscriptions, including the following: 'Are you helping the Indian uplift movement? That road lies across the hope of the children of South Africa. Are you? Curse you!'" Indians will be quite justified in reading into this refusal to prosecute the authors and abettors of the Klerksdorp hooliganism a desire only to offer India mere lip sympathy for the cowardly attack on Mr. Sastri.

Perils of Secret Diplomacy.

A correspondent writing to a British weekly journal says that the Anglo-French Pact is "like signing a pledge to abstain from strong drink, while unwilling to part with the well-stocked cellar." He stigmatises it rightly as being "marked for nullification from the birth." The communique issued by the Quai d'Orsay giving details of the shoddy and surreptitious methods which enterprising American journalists were tempted to employ for securing the precise knowledge of the terms of the Pact should provide a warning to politicians all over the world of the perils of secret diplomacy. In India in the case of the Simon Inquiry such secret diplomacy is being indulged in with consequences the full import of which the "Trustees" of India do not evidently appreciate. The memoranda submitted by local Governments to the Commission have been withheld from public gaze. Official witnesses quote from them but the public

have no opportunity of judging how far the basis of the information officialdom relies upon is correct. This secrecy is sure to be regarded by Indians as an attempt on the part of the officialdom to secure a "compromise," like the Paris Pact, to safeguard British vested interests in India.

Strength of Organised Labour.

The effective resistance offered by organised Labour in other parts of the world to capitalist manoeuvres to break the solidarity of Trade Unionism and to legislation passed in the Capitalist interest deserves to be carefully studied by Indian workers and by those who devote themselves in this country to the cause of promoting Trade Unionism on right lines. The recent happenings in Australia provide an illuminating commentary on the futile efforts of the Federal Government to browbeat organised Labour there. The waterside workers have decided to resume work and apply for licenses but only if the volunteers are withdrawn. The likelihood is that the Government will be compelled to listen to this very reasonable demand of theirs, because that is the only way out of the impasse of a prolonged strike which is having disastrous effect upon the fortunes of the shipping concerns which have been enjoying all these years a lucrative trade monopoly.

The "Hindu" Jubilee Number.

The Golden Jubilee Number of the "Hindu" is worthy of the happy occasion that has called it forth. It contains a series of articles by some of the founders of the paper and others, describing in detail its remarkable career during the last half century. These articles go to prove the truth of Sir Sankaran Nair's tribute to the paper that "the Hindu is identified with and responsible for the political evolution of South India." The number also contains over a hundred messages and tributes to the paper from its admirers in India and abroad, including practically all the eminent leaders and journalists of India. The pride of place among the messages is given to that of the Governor of Madras, a point of precedence somewhat difficult to understand. The number is profusely illustrated mainly with the photographs of those who have in various ways, contributed to the success of the paper. The Jubilee Number in short is an interesting record of the past progress of the "Hindu" and the numerous tributes it contains justify the hopes of greater progress in the future.

SIMON SITS IN JUDGMENT ON NEHRU REPORT.

Expects to Find Reference to Meston Award in Swaraj Constitution!

SIR JOHN'S "DISCOVERY."

Larger Revenue doesn't fall from Sky but must be raised from Fresh Sources!

The A. P. correspondent pays Sir John a compliment for what he terms a "masterly grasp of every detail" of the Meston Settlement. Sir John, however, assured Mr. Wiles, Financial Secretary to Bombay Government, that they were going to revise the Meston Settlement but came to the conclusion that the Meston Settlement could not be blamed. Sir John Simon, in passing, referred to the Nehru Report and evidently imagined he had sufficiently condemned the authors by stating that they had failed to take notice of such an "important" question as the Meston Award.

POONA, Oct. 18. Special interest was aroused in today's proceedings of the Simon Commission owing to the fact that the Meston Settlement was to come up for review to-day. Mr. Wiles, Financial Secretary to the Bombay Government was examined at length.

SIR JOHN TRACES HISTORY. Sir John Simon traced the history of the question showing a masterly grasp of every detail and Mr. Wiles admitted that Sir John's summing up was correct. The Chairman traced the division of the sources of revenue between the Central and Provincial Governments, to the Montagu-Chelmsford Report pointing out that the Meston Settlement had merely suggested a financial settlement in order to deal justly with all provinces by asking those which had a larger revenue than they needed, like Madras and U.P. to contribute more to the Central Government than others like Bengal and Bombay. The Meston Report, therefore, could not be blamed.

MR. WILES' ADMISSION.

Mr. Wiles admitting this contended that the abolition of Provincial Contributions which was enjoined on the Government of India by the Selbourne Committee had left Bombay in a worse position than before because agricultural provinces enjoyed large revenues and industrial provinces small revenues owing to income-tax being a central source of revenue. Mr. Wiles said it would be unjust in the interests of the country to ask for the redress of Bombay grievance at the sacrifice of either other provincial revenues or the existing Central Government revenue, but urged that a uniform fraction of the income-tax revenue should be given to all the provinces out of the future surpluses of the Government of India which fraction being based on provincial income-tax would naturally benefit the more industrial provinces like Bombay and Bengal than the agricultural provinces. He suggested additional sources of revenue for the Central Government such as non-judicial stamps, excise duty on foreign liquor, etc.

THE ONLY HOPE.

A number of members of the Bombay Committee asked why the Bombay Government suggested central taxation such as death duties, taxes on agricultural income, duty on tobacco, etc. Mr. Wiles explained that the only hope for the Bombay Government lay in a share of the future surplus of the Central Government and, therefore, Bombay Government had suggested sources of fresh revenue.

Sir John said that this was quite a proper answer for if they wanted a larger revenue it could not fall from the sky but must be raised from fresh sources.

After lunch Mr. Wiles examined by Sir A. Froom said that the Meston Settlement

ment had proved unfair to Bombay because its estimated revenue had proved defective by five crores of rupees. The Bombay Government wanted an entire re-examination of the financial settlement.

Sir Simon:—I assure you we are going to re-examine it. Mr. Wiles did not favour provinces raising their own loans but urged some central co-ordinating authority for the purpose to whom the Government of India might delegate its powers.

He informed Sir H. S. Gour that though Bombay Government had drafted the Inheritance Bill considerable administrative difficulties had been found and all provinces were unanimously of opinion that a Succession Duties Act must be undertaken by the Central Government.

Mr. Coker, representative of the Bombay Chamber of Commerce urged an entire revision of the Meston settlement and not merely grant any stipulated sum to the Bombay Government. His constructive proposal was that Bombay should have a share in income tax and that if enough revenue was not available Provincial Governments' probate duties which were light at present offered a fruitful source of additional tax.

ANOTHER COMMISSION.

Sir Simon emphasised that the problem presented by the witnesses to-day was most important and assured them of an independent expert inquiry on the subject. He quite sympathised with the point of view of Bombay on the subject and mentioned that the Nehru Report while it drew up a constitution had not said a word on this most important subject which must be tackled now and not left for future consideration.

To-morrow the Commission assemble an hour earlier namely at 10 a.m. when he hears Mr. Griffith, Inspector General of Police Bombay.

ULTIMATUM TO GOVT.

NEHRU REPORT OR CIVIL DISOBEDIENCE

MADRAS, Oct. 17.

At a public meeting held to-night at Gokhale Hall Dr. Varadharajulu Naidu presiding, speeches were made exhorting the people to adhere to the ideal of National Independence.

Mr. Satyamurti maintained that there was no inconsistency in Congressmen supporting independence and sitting in the Legislatures. He quoted the analogy of De Valera's party in the Irish Legislature and General Hartog in South Africa.

Mr. S. Srinivasa Iyengar disowned any personal motive in his campaign in favour of independence. He said he was actuated by practical business considerations.

The chairman of the meeting expressed the opinion that all parties should join in presenting an ultimatum to Government that if within a certain time the demands in the Nehru report were not granted there would be a no-tax campaign in the country.—A.P.

SMALL MACHINE BUT BIG IDEA

BRITISH NAVAL EX-OFFICER'S VENTURE.

SOLO FLIGHT ACROSS ATLANTIC

LONDON, Oct. 17.

England and America have been captivated by the unassuming courage of the British naval ex-officer MacDonald who arrived at St. Johns quietly with a small machine and a big idea, and embarked on his venture with the minimum of publicity. Previous to this, he has had only eighty hours' flying experience. His machine is not equipped with either wireless or floats, though extra fuel tanks give it a flying range of 35 hours. MacDonald had an exciting adventure in a solo flight to Baghdad as a tyro flier earlier in the year. He descended in the Syrian desert where a motor car collided with his machine. A further mishap befell him on the return journey for, forced to land among some Arabs, he was kept prisoner until he smuggled a message giving the news of his plight to the Italian armoured car depot.

A BOLD ATTEMPT.

Sh. Johns (Newfoundland)—Lieut. Commander MacDonald has started on a daring unaccompanied attempt to cross the Atlantic in a Gipsy-Moth aeroplane, measuring 26 feet overall and having an unladen weight of 8 cwt.—Reuter.

LONDON TO KARACHI BY AIR

FULL SERVICE TO COMMENCE IN APRIL NEXT.

LONDON, Oct. 18.

Basrah.—The "Times of Mesopotamia" states that the extension of the Imperial Airways Service from Basrah to Karachi will probably take place next January.

When the full London-India service commences in April, stopping places will be: Basrah for fuelling and Basrah for sleep on the first night, Baghdad for fuelling and Cairo for stay on the second night; and Alexandria for fuelling and Genoa for stay on the third night. Full fare is £112.—Reuter.

LICENCES ISSUED TO LUMPERS

SHI P-OWNERS' MOVE

LONDON, Oct. 18.

Melbourne.—700 licences have already been issued to lumpers here; and if the seamen decide to-morrow in favour of the resumption of work the ship-owners will make a general move towards reorganising inter-state passenger and cargo services.—Reuter.

THOUSANDS OF WORKERS RESUME WORK

LONDON, Oct. 18.

By mid-day thousands of strikers have

BIRKENHEAD'S SUCCESSOR

VISCOUNT PEEL APPOINTED SECRETARY OF STATE FOR INDIA.

LONDON, Oct. 18.

It is officially announced that Viscount Peel has been appointed Secretary of State for India.—Reuter.

taken out licences. Three hundred have picked up work in coalships.

The Victorian branch of Seamen's Union has decided to man all ships. The ship-owners are preparing for the re-commission of all inter-state steamers.

Two thousands "volunteers" are continuing to work vessels in Victoria Dock and the Port of Melbourne. The ship-owners have declared "volunteers" preferences with exception of coal vessels.—Reuter.

PUNJAB YOUTHS TRANSPORTED FOR LIFE.

FOR MURDERING A FELLOW STUDENT

LAHORE, Oct. 18.

Justice Ffrench and Justice Rhide pronounced orders in the case in which two students, Thakur Singh (17) and Dalip Singh (12) of Mukhtar High School had been sentenced by the Session Judge of Ferozepur to death and transportation for life respectively for murdering their fellow-student Gurcharan Singh.

Their Lordships upheld the conviction holding that the evidence left no doubt that the accused had committed the act. The weapons used and nature of the injuries showed that the injuries must have been intended or the accused knew the consequences of their acts. Their Lordships reduced the sentence on Thakur Singh to transportation for life owing to his youth. In the case of Dalip Singh their Lordships observed that they had no power to reduce the sentence but invited the attention of the local Government to commute the sentence if they thought it.—A. P.

CHIEF KAZI OF KABUL SHOT

ALSO THREE OTHER MULLAHS.

SENSATION IN AFGHANISTAN.

SIMLA, Oct. 18.

News has reached Peshawar that Mullah Abdur Rahman of Bagtut, the late Chief Kazi of Kabul and three other Mullahs were condemned on a charge of sedition and executed in Kabul last week. Abdur Rahman's position as Chief Kazi in Kabul, his priestly reputation and his association with the Hazrat Sahib of Shor Bazar who is still in authority have made his execution a lively topic of conversation on the Frontier.—A.P.

FINANCE DEPT. FRAUD CASE.

TRANSFER TO DELHI MAGISTRATE GRANTED.

LAHORE, Oct. 18.

Justice Jialal in the High Court to-day pronounced orders in the Simla Finance Department fraud case transfer application. His Lordship held that the transfer was desirable in the interests of justice and directed the withdrawal of the case from the Court of Mr. David to the Court of Mr. Anderson, Delhi with instructions that the magistrate shall record evidence of the Manager, Royal Typewriters Co. and Mr. N. C. Mehra if the accused so desire and that the magistrate shall not hear defence but His Lordship did not fetter the Magistrate's discretion under section 350 Criminal Procedure Code to summon or recall any witnesses.

Mr. Gorden Noad, Government Advocate, observed that he had complained against the action of the Trying Magistrate. All he intended to convey with reference to the accused's petition was that the Magistrate was favourable to the accused and any Magistrate could help the accused as far as he could.—A. P.

RECONSTRUCTION OF W. BEARDMORE AND CO.

LONDON, Oct. 18.

William Beardmore and Company are making drastic reconstruction. The Advisory Committee recommends the writing off of nearly three million sterling of the share capital.—Reuter's Special.

MOVE TO FORM RUBBER INVESTORS ASSOCIATION.

LONDON, Oct. 18.

A meeting of rubber investors passed a resolution in favour of forming the Rubber Investors Association to safeguard the interests of rubber shareholders owing to the fact that the selling price of spot rubber in Mining Lane is practically fixed in New York. The meeting elected a committee for the purpose.—Reuter's Special.

LONDON, Oct. 18.

Buenos Aires.—The Post Office administration has signed an agreement authorising the Transaerea Espanola Company to use airships to transport correspondence between Seville and Buenos Aires. It is stipulated that the time of transportation shall not exceed four days.—Reuter.

SIMLA.—His Excellency the Viceroy paid a visit to the Foreign Office on Thursday morning.

Sir Denys Bray, the Foreign Secretary left Simla on Thursday evening for Karachi "en route" to the Persian Gulf, whence he proceeds to England. He expects to return to India before Christmas.—A. P.

YOUNG INDIA DETERMINED TO WIN FREEDOM

Lalaji Appeals Punjabis to Close up Ranks.

POPULARISING NEHRU REPORT AT MULTAN

Sardar Mangal Singh Exhorts People to Throw off Foreign Yoke

(From Our Correspondent).

MULTAN, Oct. 15. On Sunday last Lalaji Rai and Sardar Mangal Singh addressed the public of Multan on the Nehru Committee's Report at the Longa Khan Gardens before an audience of ten thousand people. Lalaji Krishen, pleader, presided.

At the outset Lalaji requested the audience not to interrupt him during his speech even if there was any question to be asked. They could do so at the end of his lecture. Lalaji said that only five years had passed when he came to Multan. On his last visit he was ashamed to see both the communities quarrelling with each other, but to-day there were happy signs of better relations. In the world every country possessed rights to rule over her own people. There was no reason why India, in spite of the sacrifices made in the Great War, should be debarred from the right of self-determination. Was this the fittest reward to be presented to India in the shape of the Simon Commission? British Officers had shown their correct mentality when they treated them like lambs. All communities in India had expressed their views regarding the Simon Commission and had clearly said that they would not co-operate. It was an insult to the country to thrust a Commission against the wishes of the governed.

The British Government was a very diplomatic. They could win people by bestowing titles and jagirs. Recently in the Assembly the Government used this weapon to win the votes of some people although they could not achieve their end.

INDIA STANDS BY BOYCOTT. Speaking further Lalaji said that the whole of India was in favour of boycott. Even those who differed on some points with the Nehru Committee's Report joined them. On many occasions the Congress had tried to bring about better relations between the Hindus and Mahomedans, but it was at Lucknow only that their efforts were expected to bring some fruits.

The Lucknow meeting had produced a new wave in Indian politics. The result was that responsible people and statesmen of England had said in favour of the Nehru Report. Sir John Simon himself had spoken highly of the newly prepared constitution. The Lalaji remarked that the Report was complete and under the circumstances no Constitution could be better than the one accepted at Lucknow by all parties.

EQUALITY OF RIGHTS TO ALL. Lalaji divided the Report into two main issues which concerned the Punjab mostly. He said that it gave equality of rights to all the communities. Every human being would be educated. Secondly it would solve the question of bread. There would be no "untouchables" suffering at the hands of the superiors.

Speaking further he said that communal representation was an evil and it was the cause of the communal tensions. He expressed the false notions of the Mahomedan community that the Hindus would purchase their votes. When every man and woman would have the right to vote, such doubts would prove useless. At the same time he would not believe that the Hindus only were rich, but in some places the Mahomedans were equally rich. Lalaji said that during previous District Board elections he had watched the results with great eagerness and he found that the Mahomedans, where they formed the majority, got more seats than the Hindus.

PURDAH AND THE VOTE. The Punjab Khilafat Committee had agreed to the Nehru Report. Some Mahomedans had objected that Mahomedan Purdah ladies would not come to the polling stations, but to those people Lalaji said that adequate arrangements would be made so that no such women should be debarred from their legitimate rights. He said a word more about the joint electorate. After ten years it could be reconsidered. He could not find any reason for the Hindus and the Sikhs to disagree with a joint electorate when they had been demanding it since a long time. The Indians had degraded themselves. It was the last scheme where they could meet otherwise for the coming several years there was no hope of any Swaraj. India was their country where they were born and would die. They should be cool-headed and live amicably. Revenge was hateful. If Hindus and Mahomedans had any quarrel that should be buried. They should have the capacity to unite.

STAND THE TEST. Lalaji continued, that the Nehru Committee would solve the difference between the two communities. If there was any disagreement that could be settled at the Calcutta Congress. In the end he appealed to the audience that the present occasion was the day of their examination. If they felt they would be no more. If all the three communities would ask for communal representation they would be no more. Those who wished to see India progressive should support the scheme at this hour of trial. There was no reason why the Government would not yield. The Government would be compelled to recognise it. He appealed to the audience to stand the test.

(Continued on page 8.)

ALL-INDIA SHIA DEPUTATION IN SIND.

NEXT CONFERENCE AT SUKKUR

(From A Correspondent).

KHAIRPUR MIRS Oct. 18.

On the arrival of the All-India Shia Conference Deputation a representative meeting of the prominent and influential members of Shia community of Sind and representatives of various Shia Anjuman was called which met yesterday at Faiz Mahal under the presidency of His Highness Mir Saheb of Khairpur, the President of the Twentieth Session of

Shia Conference, Calcutta. Although there was a very short notice representatives from various places attended.

Allama Hindi Mujtajib of Lucknow in his opening speech thanked His Highness for the keen interest he was taking for the uplift of the Shia community and the progress of the Shia Conference. He also thanked him for the magnificent donations of His Highness in the said cause.

It was decided to hold the next Conference at Sukkur, Sind on December 27, 28 and 29. A Reception Committee of influential Shias of the province was formed, Aga Nasir Ali Vakil, being appointed Secretary.

INDIA'S FINEST CEMENT

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"SWASTIKA" BRAND

Manufactured at THE LARGEST and MOST UP-TO-DATE FACTORY IN INDIA. GUARANTEED TO BE WELL ABOVE THE BRITISH STANDARD SPECIFICATION, 1928.

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BOMBAY.

THOUSANDS OF PERSONS FACE TO FACE WITH DEATH

The Indus Threatens Town of Manjhand with Extinction

60 HOUSES DISAPPEAR IN 3 MONTHS

Yet No Govt. Measures for Protection of Population.

Dr. Choithram wires from Manjhand under date Oct. 18:—

"Visited Manjhand accompanied by Prof. Narain Malkani and Prof. Ghaneshyan. The town is being daily eroded and is in danger of being completely washed away by the river Indus. The town is situated in Karachi District and has a population of about 3,000 souls. The residents are mostly enterprising traders who have large business in Java, Japan and Mekran. Live in good 'pucca' built houses.

60 HOUSES DISAPPEAR IN 3 MONTHS.

The Indus river which was flowing one mile distant a few years ago has been gradually shifting its course towards the town, for nearly 150 houses, some of

them very good ones, have been swept away by the slow but irresistible erosion caused by the river. Property to the extent of nearly Rs. 5 lacs has been completely destroyed. Not a vestige of it remains. This year the river has taken a serious turn, nearly 60 houses having vanished during last three months. Houses are falling daily and the people are living in a state of panic. No protective steps have so far been taken by the Government in spite of appeals by the public. It is absolutely necessary that expert investigation should immediately be made by the Government and action taken without the least delay. Special accommodation must be immediately provided for the homeless poor."

TRAINING IN AGRICULTURE

(Continued from page 6.)

are not in a position to realise the importance of this sort of education cannot be expected to take any initiative in this matter. Even the Senate of Bombay University has taken no pains at all in regard to this subject and has sadly neglected it.

AGRICULTURE AS A VOCATION.

It is quite essential in order to encourage this industry that the training in agriculture should be imparted also to the students in the secondary schools. Now referring to the figures, it is quite obvious that the majority of the students in the secondary schools are unable to go to the University either for want of funds or through failure to get through the proper examinations. Let us pause for a moment and think what happens to this majority of the students. They either take up some clerical jobs in the various departments of the Government or with private firms or persons and a majority of them remain unemployed, for the best part of their lives. Very few of them take up agriculture as their vocation. If these young boys are given an opportunity of learning something of agriculture in the secondary schools as a voluntary subject, then many of them will prefer to go in for agriculture than hanker after a petty clerical job with a meagre salary of fifteen rupees per mensem. A little encouragement in this direction is absolutely necessary and that will do immense good to the whole country, and the younger generation. What is the good of compulsorily teaching to such students Sanskrit or Persian or Arabic or other similar subjects which would never become useful to them in their life.

FOLLOW PUNJAB'S EXAMPLE.

So why not give an opportunity and facility to them to select agriculture as a voluntary subject if they want to do so? Agriculture should also be made a voluntary subject like other voluntary subjects in the Matriculation Examination of the Bombay University. Unfortunately, the Bombay University, I regret to say, has not paid the attention to this subject which it rightfully deserves. One cannot expect that from the Senate of the Bombay University as constituted at present. In the Punjab University, I am informed agriculture is one of the voluntary subjects in the Matriculation Examination. In this case the Bombay University should follow the example of the Punjab University and should also prepare the necessary curriculum for the same without unnecessary delay. For this purpose the Senate of the Bombay University ought to appoint a committee of experts, (viz. some professors of the Agriculture College of Poona and others also).

Now for those students who never go even so far as secondary schools, separate primary schools for teaching agriculture should be opened in every district, and encouragement should be given to the children of the agriculturists to join these schools instead of the ordinary primary schools. There are two or three schools already of this type in this Presidency but there ought to be many more for the welfare

of the agriculturists and of the country.

I hope Government will now try to help the agriculturists in a small way as suggested instead of exploring all sorts of methods and ways of how to squeeze more and more money by way of taxation out of the poverty-stricken agriculturists.

POST-WAR GERMANY.

(Continued from page 6.)

thority in support of the statement, which, besides, was wisely not overemphasised. Given the "European Anarchy" of the pre-war days, a conflagration was inevitable; and the appropriation of the guilt on any particular shoulders is futile as it is unjust. The concluding portion, however, of the first lecture dealing with the Foundations of the New Republic, made up amply for the lack of depth in the earlier parts.

ALLEGED CRIMINAL BREACH OF TRUST

COMPLAINT WITHDRAWN

When Mr. M. S. Pandit, Presidency Magistrate, Third Court, took up the case in which Sorab H. Phoot, the proprietor of Messrs. the British & Continental Co., was charged with criminal breach of trust in respect of Rs. 15,000 on Thursday, Mr. Sorab N. Gandhi, the complainant, intimated to the Court that he wished to withdraw the charge. His Worship allowed the case to be withdrawn and discharged the respondent.

Mr. N. N. Saher on behalf of the complainant informed the Court that his client was satisfied with the explanations given by the accused and, therefore, did not desire to lead further evidence.

The complainant's case was that in October 1927 he purchased the wreck of the s.s. "Persia" from the Lloyd Triestino S. N. Co. An agreement was entered into between the complainant and the accused and his two partners that the complainant should advance to the accused the amount of the purchase price of the wreck as also the expenses to tow it to Bombay and have it dismantled. The accused and his partners were to attend to the breaking up of the ship and the sale of the several parts. From the sale proceeds the complainant's loan was to be repaid and whatever profits accrued, these were to be divided equally among them, whereas any consequent loss was to be made good by the accused and his partners.

According to this agreement complainant advanced to the accused a sum of Rs. 34,000 out of which the complainant alleged the accused misappropriated Rs. 13,000, which he failed to repay in spite of repeated demands.

The Agrawals of Beawar celebrated the Agrasen Jayanti on the 14th inst. with great enthusiasm in Narsingh Mandir. In the morning the Havas ceremony was performed. In the afternoon a procession of Maharaja Agrasen was carried through the important streets of the town.

COUNSEL'S COMPLAINT ABOUT "MEAGRE NOTES"

"I KNOW MY JOB" SAYS MAGISTRATE.

FURTHER EVIDENCE IN COIFFEUR CASE.

When the case in which Mrs. M. P. P. sent alias Miss Minnie Cretin, a hair-dresser, having her place of business at Esplanade Road, stood charged with criminal breach of trust in respect of tresses of hair belonging to Mrs. Yvette Kocks, a European lady, came up for further hearing before the Presidency Magistrate, Third Court, Mr. Forbes, on behalf of the accused, drew the attention of the Court to the meagre notes taken down by His Worship of the cross-examination of the complainant whereas the notes of the examination-in-chief were exhaustive. Mr. Forbes submitted that this was quite unfair to the accused as it was probable that she might have at a later date to appeal to a higher tribunal.

"I KNOW MY JOB."

Magistrate: But I am not bound to take down notes of evidence in detail. Mr. Forbes: I know that quite well, but with the greatest respect I beg to point out that material points have been left out.

Magistrate: But who is to decide what are material points and what are not, you or I?

Mr. Forbes: Of course it is for your Worship to decide. But still I beg to submit that in this case the most material points have been left out.

Magistrate: I know my job quite well, Mr. Forbes. Please go on with your evidence. Kaliyati Mumarani, the chauffeur of the complainant, was then recalled by Mr. Forbes for further cross-examination. He said that he drove the complainant to the accused's shop for the first time about five months ago. She remained for about half an hour in the shop on that occasion. Thereafter he drove her to the shop regularly once or twice a week. Sometimes she stayed there for ten minutes and sometimes for 15 minutes, but never for more than half an hour. Witness saw Nino in the accused's shop sometimes. The complainant used to visit Sheppard's saloon also occasionally.

At this stage further hearing was adjourned to Friday, October 19.

ALLEGED SHOP-LIFTING IN BOMBAY.

A YOUTH CHARGED.

On the charge of shop-lifting, Marshall Pereira (23), a Christian youth, appeared in the dock before the Chief Presidency Magistrate on Thursday. The accused, it appears, was arrested at the instance of Messrs. Asquith and Lord, of Esplanade Road, Bombay, who charged him with the theft of six shirts and one pyjama, collectively valued at Rs. 42.

The prosecution narrating the facts of the case alleged that the accused visited the complainants' shop about noon on Wednesday last. After a short time he was seen by a "Ramoshi" to be leaving the shop with a bundle under his arms containing the above articles. The Ramoshi's suspicions being roused, he challenged the accused and asked him to produce his cash memo. As he failed to do so, accused was taken to Mr. Gillard, the Managing Director. The latter finding the accused's explanations unsatisfactory handed him over to the police. Attached to the parcel was found a voucher for one pull-over.

PACKER'S EVIDENCE.

Krishna Dhandu, a packer in the shop in his evidence, deposed that on the afternoon in question accused brought to him the shirts and pyjama which he tied into a parcel. There was a memo along with the articles.

Cross-examined by Mr. J. P. D'Quardros for the accused witness said he could not identify the voucher shown to him. In Court (the voucher for the pull-over) as that which he handled when parceling the shirts.

His Worship framed a charge of theft against the accused.

The accused pleaded "not guilty" to the charge. He stated that after selecting the shirts and the pyjama he took them to the packer to have them parcelled. Thereafter he was walking round the shop to select his further requirements when he was accosted by a Ramoshi and asked to produce voucher for his purchases. He explained that he had not yet completed his purchases. Thereupon the Ramoshi marched him to Mr. Gillard who made him over to the police. Accused added that he had Rs. 100 in cash with him and was ready to pay for his purchases.

At this stage further hearing was adjourned.

MAGISTRATE TO VISIT SHOP.

Counsel for the complainant and the accused then suggested that His Worship to visit the premises of Asquith and Lord to better enable His Worship to form his conclusions.

His Worship consented to do so.

BARODA PRINCE'S MARRIAGE.

RS. 5 LAKHS TO BE SPENT

SCOUT COMMISSIONER 'DEAD'

(From Our Correspondent).
BARODA, Oct. 17.

It was a painful surprise to many who had seen Mr. R. K. Nulkar only a few hours before hale and hearty and in the best of spirits to hear of his death early this morning of heart failure. On inquiry I find that as usual Mr. Nulkar had been out for a morning walk and dropped on his way to his friend's place (Mr. Randive, Political Secretary) on the Dadia Bazaar Road at about 6.40 a.m. on his return. He was talking to his friend in apparently cheerful manner and was discussing about the advisability of taking exercise when he fell to the surprise of his friend, he reeled and fell over head-dead! Immediately the news spread among the scouts of the city and they gathered round in utter amazement to pay their last respects to their chief. Mr. R. K. Nulkar was Scouts Commissioner for the last four years and succeeded Mr. D. Prasad early in 1923. He was popular among the scouts to whom he had always a pleasant word to talk to. The funeral procession was largely attended.

Administrative changes.—The Special Duty Officer Mr. Nawamall, has been appointed Suba, Anand District and Bhate has been appointed Khargi. Karbhari Major Sadekar Powar will revert to the Military.

Mr. Uplap has been appointed Survey and Settlement Superintendent and Mr. Kulkarni, Nach Sar Suba while Shri Damajirao Gakwad had been asked to learn work in the Survey Department.

The Randle Cup Tournament ended in the victory of the Hind Vijay Gymkhana, who scored a fine victory over the Bank of Baroda by 120 runs. Mr. Harkant D. Desai from the Gymkhana and Mr. Shantanu M. Desai from the Bank bowled well while Shri Shankarrao Gakwad scored the highest in 124 the innings. Mr. S. S. Joshi was awarded gold medal for his beautiful play, and bowling while he played from the College and he in turn scored a gold medal to Mr. Sheth—a boy of 15—for 93 in the Maharaja Shield Match.

His Highness sailed from Marseilles on 3rd November arriving in India on the 17th November. The marriage of Prince Pratapsinhrao Gakwad, the heir apparent, is fixed on the 4th of January. The preparations are going on and will be solemnised with equal pomp as his father Prince Fatehsinghrao Gakwad, for which Rs. 5 lacs have been set apart.

YOUNG INDIA DETERMINED TO WIN FREEDOM.

(Continued from page 6.)

the use of foreign cloth and secondly make the Nehru Committee's Report popular with the masses.

BROW OFF FOREIGN YOKE.

After Lalaji, Sardar Mangal Singh addressed the Hindus and Mahomedans of Multan. He said the object of the Simon Commission was to keep the people in the dark. The English nation was ruling over them owing to their division. Regarding the preparation of the Nehru Report the speaker said that it was written after consulting all the constitutions of the different countries of the West. This report had given uniformity. According to this, everybody would get religious freedom. The poor and the rich would be equal. They were only the Government people who asked for communal representation because they were the main benefitters. He asked the audience that how many of them were given titles and jagirs. The Nehru Report had allowed the "untouchables" their equal rights with other communities. It was their duty to throw off the foreign yoke. They could fight their own battles and would not invite the third party to settle their disputes. He was wonder-struck to see the procedure of the Simon Commission. Like thieves they had landed in Bombay when half the world was sleeping.

CHALLENGE TO DETRACTORS.

Sardar Sahib requested those people who differed with the Report to prepare a better one for the country. He was of opinion that even those who flattered the Government wished independence of the country in their hearts. Even the police wished Swaraj because they would be better under the Swaraj Government. The speaker said that if Indians' right were ignored and they could not join the Commission, some third nation should come to study the situation. The Sardar in a taunting way said that let seven leaders of India go to England as a Commission and ask the people of that country to produce evidence before them whether they were fit to govern India or not. Imagine what the Britons would do in such circumstances. The British Government had no right to govern them through the brutal force. Had they the military control they would have gone to Bombay Port to turn the Commission out. They were welcome as visitors but not to advertise falsely that

INDIAN STATES AND NEW CONSTITUTION

"British Indian Bias" of Govt of India

VICEROY TOO BUSY TO SETTLE DISPUTES!

Dr. Rushbrook Williams on grant of Sanads in 1861 to States.

LONDON, Oct. 17.

At a meeting held under the auspices of the Central Asia Society, Sir Michael O'Dwyer presiding, Dr. Rushbrook Williams, speaking on "Indian States and the New Constitution", said that the sanads granted to the Indian States in 1861 were merely unilateral documents and did not imply any feudatory subordination, and conferred no new power on the Crown. Whenever the question of a new Constitution for India was mooted, the Government of India, with its British Indian bias, thought merely of British India and not of the States. The arrangement of the settlement of questions between the Government of India and the States was impracticable because the Viceroy was busy and unable to attend to things personally and they must be delegated to others. The Court of Arbitration was unsatisfactory, because Government could accept or reject its findings.

STR L. DANE DISAGREES.

Sir Louis Dane disagreed with Dr. Rushbrook Williams' interpretation of the

sanads of 1861. Sir Stuart Fraser, quoted from a letter of H. E. the Viceroy stating that he preferred to deal with the Viceroy because he was an English gentleman, a sympathetic representative of a sympathetic sovereign. The simplest way to remedy all defects was to follow the arbitration system provided in the Montford Report.

PRINCES' CASE BEFORE BUTLER COMMITTEE

SATISFACTION AT PROGRESS.

LONDON, Oct. 17.

Princes have expressed satisfaction at the progress that is being made with the presentation of their case before the Butler Committee.

The Maharaja of Patiala will proceed to Spain, on 19th October, where he will be guest of King Alfonso. He expects to return to London for the meeting of the Butler Committee on 25th October, after the

India was unfit for self-Government or to sit in judgment of their capacity. The Government wanted to terrorise the people, but in case that method failed they would yield. Government's defeat in the Akali movement and at Bardoli were sufficient proof of their mentalty. In the end he said that those Sikhs who opposed the Gurdwara movement, and Jats and Gurkha Bahi troubles were leaders of the day by siding with the Government. He requested his community to watch the time carefully.

PRESIDENT'S SPEECH.

Lala Kswal Krishen, President of the meeting in a forcible speech appealed to the audience to support the Nehru Committee's report. He said if the Government did not yield to the request of the leaders, the young men of to-morrow would achieve independence.

IGATPURI BRANCH COMPLETES 1 YEAR.

REPORT SHOWS SATISFACTORY RESULTS.

The Vice-President of the G. I. P. Railwaymen's Union Mr. Bradley, left V. T. Bombay for Bhussawal on Sunday the 14th instant. Though he looked for Bhussawal, he decided to alight at Igatpuri.

Mr. Phillips, Secretary of the centre and Local committee deserves to be congratulated in taking the initiative of organising a sports programme to celebrate the first anniversary of the Igatpuri centre of the Union. All kinds of sports were gone through and the Railway workers spent an enjoyable afternoon. Mr. Bradley addressed a few words on the usefulness of the sports and how the remaining centres should follow the example set by Igatpuri. Mr. Bradley left for Bhussawal by night train.

REPORT OF WORK.

Next day the anniversary meeting was held Mr. Jogekar presiding. The President first distributed the prizes to successful candidates in the sport of the previous day. The secretary, Mr. Phillips, read the report of the year's working of the branch and expressed his satisfaction over the same. As a result of an year's working fifty per cent of the Railway workers were organised (loud applause). Congratulatory Telegrams from Jhansi, Jubbulpore, Bhussawal and other centres were read.

IGATPURI'S LEAD.

The president in his remarks congratulated the Igatpuri Union staff on the lead taken by them in organising such a successful function of sports and anniversary gathering. Such an occasion of an annual gathering of a Union should be marked as one of importance. That was an occasion when they should take stock of the activities of the previous year and judge how far plans laid down for organisation had fructified. The Labour Movement has a very special characteristic of its own. In this they laid down at the beginning of any movement a full programme and a complete plan of action. Then they tried

G. I. P. RAILWAYMAN'S UNION.

DEPUTATION TO MEET AGENT.

The General Secretary, G. I. P. Railwaymen's Union says that in reply to the communication sent by the Union to the Agent of the G. I. P. Railway Company concerning the various demands of the workers, the Agent has offered to see the representatives of the Union on October 30 to discuss the various points. The Union programme being very full, the Secretary has offered to meet the Agent with the Deputation on the November 7.

Latest Cotton Quotations

(Through Cotton Telegraphic Information Service, 375, Hornby Road, Bombay).

JANUARY, NEW YORK.

October 18.
Previous Closing Rate 19.84
To-day's Opening Rate 19.84
Difference —
To-day's Closing Rate 19.68
Difference —20

Branch Expectation Rs. 307.

LIVERPOOL.

October 18.
Previous Closing Rate 10.74
To-day's Opening Rate 10.30
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YOUTH MOVEMENT IN C. P.

C. P. ALL PARTIES CONFERENCE.

DR MOONJE'S MOVE.

(From Our Correspondent.)

NAGPUR, Oct. 16.

Although Dr. B. S. Moonje, M.L.A., is not in best of his health he has undertaken an extensive tour of the Nagpur District with a view to popularise the Nehru Report. Dr. Moonje will visit Wardha, Katol, Saoner, Umre, Ramtek, Bhandara, Tamsar and Gondia, held meetings, deliver lectures on the Nehru Report and get the sanction of the public.

MEETING OF C. P. ALL-PARTIES CONFERENCE.

Dr. Moonje is trying to convene a meeting of all parties of the Central Provinces and Berar with a view to secure the necessary sanction for the Nehru Report. He suggests that Pandit Motilal Nehru should be requested to preside over the deliberations of the Provincial All-Parties Conference, failing him either Mr. M. R. Jayakar or Mr. C. Y. Chintamani should be requested to accept the presidency.

In the meantime, a member of the C. P. Legislative Council has given a notice to be moved in the next meeting of the C. P. Legislative Council recommending to His Excellency the Governor in Council that he be pleased to convey to the Government of India and other higher authorities concerned that it accords its hearty sanction to the principles of the Constitution of India as settled in the Report of the Committee known as the Nehru Committee appointed by the All-Parties Conference adopted by the latter in its special session held at Lucknow.

UNIVERSITY CONVOCATION.

In inviting Sir Chimanlal Setalvad, Vice-Chancellor of the University of Bombay, to give the Convocation address this year the University of Nagpur departed for the first time in its history from its practice of its own Chancellor or Vice-Chancellor giving the address. The University may well be congratulated both on this welcome departure and on its choice of the person invited. The Convocation will be held on December 1, over which His Excellency the Chancellor, Sir Montagu Butler, will preside. On that occasion honorary degree of Doctor of Laws may also be conferred on Sir Bipin Krishna Bose, Vice-Chancellor of the University, in recognition of his meritorious services to the Nagpur University since its very inception. Although not in the best of health and amidst unfavourable criticisms Sir Bipin has conducted the affairs of the University with honesty and perfect smoothness and it is in the fitness of things that the members of the University Court should recognise his services by conferring the honorary degree of Doctor of Laws, the honour which he so richly deserves.

YOUTH MOVEMENT.

For some time it was keenly felt that the youths of the Central Provinces and Berar should form a League of youths on the lines of Leagues in other provinces. Mr. Subhas Chandra Bose's lecture greatly helped to revive this desire to the highest pitch and it is suggested that a meeting of the youths of Nagpur with representatives from the districts if possible should be called to frame the constitution. It is felt that politics should not altogether be excluded from the activities of the League. However the youths should have a higher form of nationalism as their goal and while working for the freedom of their country from alien rule should avoid taking part in party politics. They should strive for the social, economic freedom and promote physical culture and Swadeshi. It is hoped that the Central Provinces and Berar will have a Youth League, strong, active and while that will work for the political, economic and social freedom of the country.

TRAINING CORPS.

After a great deal of delay, it is understood that the formation of a Training Corps for the Nagpur University will be a 'fait accompli' at no distant date. The Principals of the various colleges affiliated to the Nagpur University are understood to be enrolling the names of students desirous of entering in the Training Corps. Definite announcement is expected from the Government at an early date. It is hoped that the students of the University will take advantage of acquiring military training for which they have been clamouring since the colleges were under the management of the University of Allahabad.

Madras.—At a meeting of the Council of the Anglo-Indian and Domilled European Association of Southern India, the President announced that he had sent the following telegram to Sir John Simon, Poona:—"The Anglo-Indian and Domilled European Association, Southern India, cordially welcomes the Commission and trusts your message will meet with hearty response and co-operation from all communities in India."—A. P.

Trivandrum.—The Maharani Regent has sent a further donation of Rs. 4,000 for the All-India Women's Education Fund, started by Lady Irwin.—A. P.

ANY OF SALVATION DRAWING NEAR

ANTIYAJA SAMMELAN IN WADHWAN

ENTHUSIASTIC CELEBRATION OF GANDHI JAYANTI

(From Our Correspondent.)

WADHWAN CITY, Oct. 15.

The annual function of celebrating the 59th anniversary of Mahatma Gandhi was observed this year by holding the Antiyaja Sammelan here on the grounds of the Rastriya Shala, under the auspices of the Antiyaja Sammittee of the Kathiawad Political Conference. Mr. A. V. Thakkar, the well-known worker and a member of the Servants of India Society, who is commonly known as "Dedhna Gor" was in the chair. Among those who specially took part in the function were Messrs. Devchandbhai Parekh, General Secretary of the Kathiawad Political Conference, Amritlal D. Sheth, Rameshchandra Gandhi, Venishanker Bhatt, Balvantrai Mehta, Fulechandbhai Shah, and other workers in the cause of the "depressed" classes. About 200 students and teachers of various Antiyaja Shalas of Kathiawar, viz., Bhavnagar, Vartej, Lachit, Botad, Limbdi, Rampur, Sayla, Lakhlar, Jetpur, Than and Wadhwan, were also present.

PROCESSION IN TOWN.

The programme which was extended for the whole day, consisted of a prayer in the morning which was followed by a procession in the town. The procession was headed by Antiyaja loving men and women and the students and teachers of the various Antiyajashalas. Songs specially composed for the occasion by Mr. Fulechand Shah, a well-known figure in the Bardoli campaign for popular songs, were sung with great enthusiasm. At noon the Antiyaja students all seated in regular rows, after the regular prayer, took their dinner and it was indeed such a quiet a sight worth seeing.

PRESIDENT'S ARRIVAL.

Thakkar Bapa, the President, arrived by the afternoon train. He was garlanded and received by the Dewan Sahab and other leading citizens of Wadhwan Camp and City. He was driven in a carriage and a pair to the Guest House where he and other leaders had taken up their quarters. After a short rest, the President attended the meeting which was held in a specially erected pavilion lent by the State. After the general ceremony of electing the President, the students of the different Antiyajashalas performed the various dialogues and songs which attracted the attention of the hearers. It was really a happy sign that students of the lower classes can do so well if properly trained. The best among them were those of Sayla School and Vartej Antiyaja Ashram. Athletic feats of the members of the Ganesh Krida Mandal of Bhavnagar were very interesting and held the audience spell-bound for some time.

ANTIYAJA ASHRAM OPENED.

The formal opening ceremony of the Antiyaja Ashram at Bhavnagar was performed here by the Antiyaja students of the Ashram paying their homage to the Goddess Saraswati with blessings from the President.

The President in his speech said that he has been really pleased to see such a meeting in which untouchability had no room. I am specially delighted to see that the Dewan Sahab and other leading citizens. The opening of a Bhangi Ashram at Bhavnagar was a good sign of progress and I wish it a success. I am very glad to see the students of the depressed classes so clean and well dressed. I think the salvation of India is drawing near.

Vote of thanks to those concerned terminated the meeting when a photographic group of those present was taken.

At night the tricks of an amateur magician, Mr. Vannalidas of Bhavnagar, greatly amused the students. A magic lantern-show terminated the programme at 11 o'clock at night.

It must be admitted that the great success of the Sammelan was partly due to the great help given by the Wadhwan State and the concession given by the Bhavnagar Railway.

Thakkar Bapa after visiting the Thakore Sahab in the morning left for Dohad.

THE POONA EXHIBITION

SALES AMOUNT TO RS. 10,000

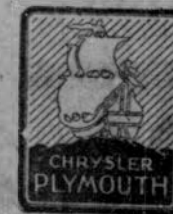
POONA, Oct. 16.

The All-India Swadeshi Bazar and Industrial Exhibition held here came to a close on the 14th instant. The Secretary of the exhibition reading the report, said that it had been open for 50 days and had been visited by over 38,500 persons. More than 75 educational institutions had arranged excursions for their pupils to visit the Exhibition. The sales amounted to about Rs. 10,000. Gold medals had been awarded to the Asherhi Maton Factory, Sarsion Brothers, Chembur, Peltigara of Sarat, the Durcan Industrial Union, Karad and the Indian Clock Manufacturing Company, Bombay. The Exhibition was the seventh of its kind.

Mr. K. C. Sarkar, the President of the Exhibition Committee thanked the volunteers exhibitors, and the visitors and the function concluded with a vote of thanks to the chair.—A. P.

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GAZDAR'S HEALTH HOME

NOTEWORTHY PROGRESS

The progress of the Gazdar's Health Home, Bombay, as revealed in its Second Annual Report, (from 15th August 1927 to 14th August 1928) is noteworthy. A few extracts from it are given below:

It is now just two years and two months since the Home commenced its activities. It was on the 29th of May 1925 that the Government of Bombay in its Development Department was pleased to grant a lease of the plot on the Kennedy Sea Face just behind Marine Lines Station where the Home is now situated.

Since the reading of the last Annual Report on the 14th of August 1927, vast improvements have been made in the get-up and equipment of the Home. In addition to the various kinds of modern physical culture apparatus such as mechanical riding horse, controlled by electricity, rowing machines, cycle racing machines, wall bars, nautical wheels, pulley weight lifting machines, stretching machine etc., facilities have been created for ultra violet rays treatment—perhaps the most efficacious cure for all kinds of skin diseases, rickets, corrupted blood etc. It scarcely needs mention that these innovations necessitated considerable additional expenditure.

In addition to the original expert staff for coaching up the pupils in the various branches of physical culture, such as boxing, weightlifting, wrestling, judo, general body building and development by Indian as well as European methods, and acrobatics, two more instructors have been enrolled on the Staff specially for the Children's Section.

MEMBERSHIP.

While the Life Membership has risen from 102 to 112 including all communities, and in particular the Parsi community who swell the ranks, forming more than 90 per cent of the total number, it is still more gratifying to note that the maximum membership has risen from 682 last year to 1001 this year—a fact which clearly shows

the popularity the Home has achieved in so short a period.

FEES AND HOURS OF WORKING.

Although the expenditure incurred on account of additions to the equipment and staff has been considerable, the same grades of fees have been maintained. They have been devised to suit the pockets of the rich and poor alike, so that none may be at a disadvantage. There has been a great demand for free admittances, or with concession in fees, and although such concession has been granted to some 50 members, it is regretted that nothing further in this direction could be done by the Management through sheer inability, as munificent donations, which alone can strengthen the hands of workers are not forthcoming to the degree that was expected.

The Institution is open from 6 in the morning to 8.30 in the evening, so that pupils can choose their most suitable hours for training.

The Ladies Section of the Home is solely under the management of ladies. Here too, there has been an improvement in the numbers of members, this year's 181 comparing very favourably with last year's 117.

FINANCES.

The year under report shows greater expenditure than the year previous to it, owing to the installation of fresh apparatus and additions to the Staff. But the Management has faith in the wise and generous public of this premier city of India, who have never lagged behind when the interests of its citizens are concerned, and a special appeal is made to them to get enrolled as Life and Ordinary Members of the Home. The Management specially beseeches parents in particular to realise that exercise and systematic training alone can make their children grow into hale and hearty men and women, and exhorts them to see that their boys and girls get proper and scientific training at the proper age.

Together three Exhibitions were held. The Curative Department attached to the Home has by its achievements justified itself.

PROPOSED BRANCHES.

The Home has in mind the idea of

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having at least one branch of its own in each of the most prominent localities in Bombay, such as Fort and Grant Road centres, but as the present position of the financial aspect of the Home does not permit it, the philanthropic citizens of Bombay do not mind being exhorted to assist the management as far as lies in their power in its indefatigable endeavours to safeguard and promote the health of the City.

PETROLEUM COMPANIES' VENTURE.

ACQUISITION OF INSTALLATIONS.

LONDON, Oct. 17.

The Anglo-Persian and Asiatic Petroleum Companies have formed a new company called the Consolidated Petroleum Company, Ltd., which will require installations and distributing facilities belonging to the founding companies in South and East Africa, Egypt, the Sudan, Palestine, Syria, the Red Sea and Ceylon, and operate the distribution and joint account of the founding companies which will have equal shares and equal representation on the Board. Reuter's Special.

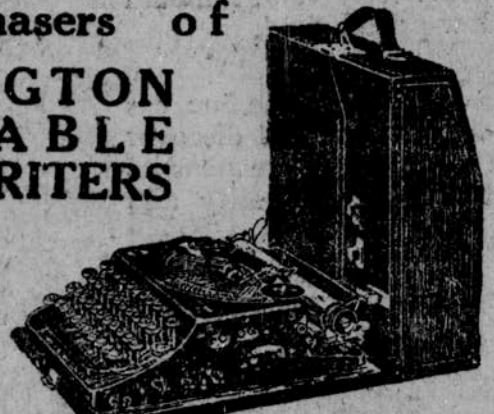
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ANTI-INDIAN CRUSADE

PRETORIA WOMAN BOYCOTTS INDIAN TRADER INDIAN OPPOSITION TO CONDONATION SCHEME

(From Our Correspondent).
JOHANNESBURG, Sept. 19.
Mr. Sastri's visit to several of the important towns in the Transvaal has been a great success. He was everywhere received by the Mayor and the leading citizens, European and Indian, banqueted and toasted him. At some banquets the guests rose to their feet and sang lustily. "For he is a jolly good fellow." The meetings were crowded and drew record audiences, who listened to Mr. Sastri's exposition of the Cape Town Agreement, its implications and obligations. At the big Town Hall meeting at Johannesburg Mr. Sastri made a fervent appeal to Indians not to reopen the question of free and unrestricted emigration within the Commonwealth, and at the same time made an equally fervent appeal to the Europeans to redeem their promise to treat the domiciled Indians with justice and fairness.

ANTI-INDIAN AGITATION.
A few days prior to the Klerksdorp incident the Women's Agricultural Association in Pretoria passed a resolution to boycott the Indian trader. A new association, called the Bramfontein Vigilance Association, has been inaugurated in order to eradicate the Asiatic living and trading in Bramfontein. It was suggested that the clause in the title-deeds of the stands forbidding the letting of the stands to Asiatics should be strictly enforced.

THE INDIAN OPPOSITIONISTS.
The Indians who are opposed to the condonation scheme, have held a Conference in Cape Town early this month. The Dy. Mayor and a few Europeans were also present and counselled moderation. They passed resolutions condemning the condonation scheme as a "diabolical" method of chasing Indians out of the country, called the South African Indian Congress a "traitorous body", characterised Mr. Sastri as a "puppet" in the hands of Dr. Malan and as one who was responsible for the reduction to manageable compass of Indians in Australia! and one who is bent on a similar feat in South Africa, accused him of being inaccessible and high-handed, deplored his attitude on the Indian question in general and on condonation in particular, and accused the Union Government of a breach of the Cape Town Agreement in view of the Colour Bar Act, the Liquor Act, the Old Age Pensions Act, the Union Nationality Act and Sec. 5 of the amending Act of last year, and resolved to let the Government know what the Conference thought of it. A resolution that there was no need for an Indian Agent in South Africa was postponed for consideration till the next meeting in Durban. It was also thought that a warning to future Agents-General would be a sufficient safeguard for their interests.

The local Congress organisation, the Cape British Indian Council, met simultaneously and voted confidence in Mr. Sastri and the Congress and approved and recommended the condonation scheme.

AGITATION IN NATAL.
It will be recalled that the Government gave a concession that those who exchanged Peace Preservation Ordinance permits for registration certificates are exempt from condonation, provided the thumb impressions on both the documents agreed. This means that those illegals are excused who committed any illegality in obtaining the P. P. O. permits. This concession has led Natal to ask for a somewhat similar concession for Natal. The Congress requested that all Domicile Certificates issued with thumb prints be accepted as legal, provided thumb prints thereon agreed with the thumb prints of the holder. It appears that Indians who held Domicile Certificates issued under the Natal Acts of 1897 and 1903 exchanged them for Domicile Certificates with thumb impressions issued under the Act of 1906. The issue of the latter certificates was stopped about 1910 or 1911. It is contended by the Congress that the number of such Domicile Certificates issued could not be large and must have dwindled a great deal by the death or return to India of the holders thereof. The request amounts to the plea that all those who came in illegally before 1910 or 1911 should be excused from the necessity of taking out protection certificates.

The Department regretted his inability to accede to the request. The Indians in Natal are greatly agitated over the question; they find that Transvaal was given a concession but not Natal. The Congress officials are greatly depressed over it. The Natal Congress officials are being mercilessly assailed and attacked for failing to secure the concession for Natal. Hard indeed and often thankless is the task of the public worker!

In the Transvaal 184 Protection Certificates have so far been issued, and over 40 applications are "pending"; in Natal 160 certificates have been issued and over 50 are pending; and in the Cape 28 certificates have been issued.

ASSISTED EMIGRANTS.
According to the "Natal Mercury", some 2,357 Indians have left the country during the first eight months of this year. In the first five months of last year before the new assisted emigration scheme came into operation, 1,320 Indians left the country; during the subsequent seven months the number rose to 1,655. Only two applications for return seem to have been made.

BOMBAY GOVERNMENT GAZETTE

CIVIL APPOINTMENTS

Hon. Mr. Justice K. M. Kemp, at present officiating as a Puisne Judge of His Majesty's High Court of Judicature at Bombay, is granted to leave for five months from the date on which he relinquishes charge of his office of officiating Puisne Judge of the High Court.

Hon. Mr. Justice S. J. Murphy, I.C.S., on termination of his present officiating appointment as a Puisne Judge of His Majesty's High Court of Judicature at Bombay, to continue to officiate as a Puisne Judge of that Court vice the Hon. Mr. Justice G. H. Parnett.

Rao Sahib B. V. Kelkar to hold the temporary appointment of Deputy Superintendent of Police, which was held by Mr. Mate.

Rao Sahib Kelkar to continue to do duty as Deputy Superintendent of Police in the Criminal Investigation Department.

Mr. A. W. Pryde on relief by Mr. J. T. Tanner, to revert temporarily as Assistant Superintendent of Police, West Khandesh, and thereafter to officiate as District Superintendent of Police, Kaira, vice Mr. F. R. Ommannay.

Mr. C. H. de V. Moss on relief by Mr. N. P. Smith, to be Assistant Superintendent of Police, Thana, vice Mr. D. S. Rase.

Mr. C. O. Lowrey, on return from leave, to be Special Engineer, Minor Irrigation Works, vice Mr. N. B. Baxter.

Rao Sahib Sadasiv Balyant Kale to act as District Deputy Collector, Nasik during the absence of Mr. C. N. M. Bhandari.



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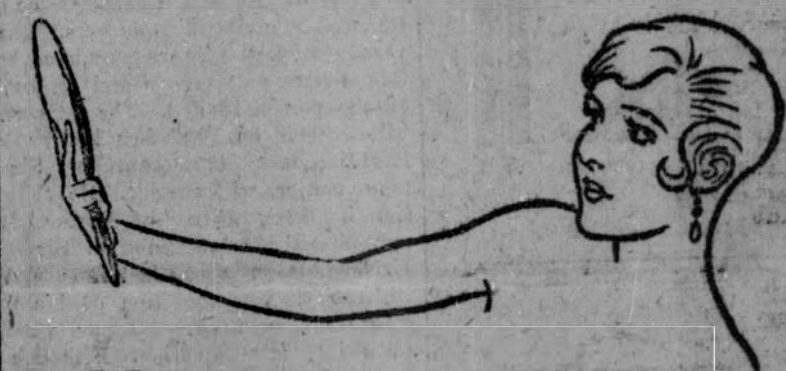
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Nature's way is always best. Nature meant women to have a beautiful complexion. Nature gave us a skin which consists of several layers because it meant the outer layer, which is exposed to the air and dust and so gets worn and discoloured, gradually to dissolve away and make room for the fresh, young skin underneath. Unhappily, modern life only too often interferes with Nature's plan and minute particles of the old, worn-out cuticle remain to clog up the tiny pores and choke the young skin underneath.

That's why complexions are apt to become dull and muddy and that's why so many of our professional beauties use Mercolized Wax so regularly. Mercolized Wax has this peculiar property. Gently rubbed in with the finger-tips at night, it quietly and imperceptibly dissolves away all the tiny particles of worn-out skin while you sleep, so that you wake in the morning with a complexion that is absolutely clear and fresh. It is Nature's way to natural beauty. Just try this simple plan to-night, but be sure to ask the chemist for pure Mercolized Wax. Nothing else will do.

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DOES NOT contain Mercury or anything injurious to the complexion, and is guaranteed not to encourage the growth of hair.

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deputation
Mr. G. R. G. Shipp, Deputy Superintendent and Personal Assistant to the Superintendent of Salt and Excise, Sind, to act as Superintendent of Salt and Excise, Sind, vice Mr. N. R. Willmott.
Mr. Naray Keshav Joglekar, L. C. E., Assistant Engineer, to act as Executive Engineer, Poona Water Works Division, vice Mr. R. A. Collett.

Mr. M. P. LaBouchardiere, on return from leave, to be District Superintendent of Police, Kolaba, vice Mr. H. R. Playfair.
The leave granted to Mr. R. T. F. Kirk, I. C. S., District and Sessions Judge in the Bombay Presidency, has been extended by four months and 14 days on half average pay.

Dr. S. K. Engineer, to be Professor of Materia Medica and Pharmacy, Grant Medical College and Registrar and Physician, J. J. Hospital, Bombay, for a period of five years, vice Dr. A. K. Contractor, deceased.

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TRUE AMBASSADOR OF INDIA

Mahatmajis Tribute To Sastri

Mahatma Gandhi writes in "Young India":—

A graphic letter received this week from an eye-witness describes the now famous Klerksdorp incident of which the South African press is full. Though nothing remains or needs to be said from the political standpoint after the full, free and frank apology from the Union Government, too much cannot be said of Sjt. Sastri's generous and courageous behaviour in the face of a plot which might have proved fatal in its result. The letter before me shows that this true son and representative of India stood his ground without the least nervousness even when the lights were put out by the party that had come led by the Deputy Mayor to break up the meeting he was addressing. And when the firing of an explosive had made the meeting hall to suffocating for the audience, Sjt. Sastri went outside, and as if nothing untoward or serious had happened, finished his speech without even referring to the incident. Popular as he had already become among the Europeans of South Africa before this incident, his cool courage and generous behaviour raised him still further in their estimation.

TOWARDS BETTER UNDERSTANDING.

And as he wanted no fame for himself (few men would be found shier than Sjt. Sastri of fame), he turned his popularity to the advancement of the cause he has represented with such singular ability and success. During his all too brief stay in South Africa he has immensely raised the status of our countrymen in that part of the world. Let us hope that they will by their exemplary conduct show themselves worthy of him.

But Sastri's contribution to the solution of the difficult and delicate problem of South Africa does not rest merely upon

what was after all an accident. We know nothing except through the results of the inner working of the ambassador's office in which he had to exhaust all his art of a diplomacy that comes from a conviction of the correctness of one's cause and that spurs to do or contenance anything wrong, mean or crooked. But we do know how unsparing he has been in the use on behalf of his cause of the gifts of eloquence, scholarship, both English and Sanskrit and great and varied learning with which nature has lavishly endowed him. He has been delivering to large and select audiences of Europeans lectures on Indian philosophy and culture which have stirred European imagination and softened the hard crust of prejudice which has hitherto prevented the general body of Europeans from seeing anything good in the Indian. These lectures are perhaps his greatest and the most permanent contribution to the Indian cause in South Africa.

PROBLEM OF SUCCESSOR.

It must be a serious problem for Government of India to choose Sjt. Sastri's successor. He has persistently withstood all pressure to prolong his stay in South Africa. Letters from South Africa show me how our people dread Sjt. Sastri's impending departure. It will be a calamity if a worthy successor is not found to continue the mission so successfully inaugurated and represented by Sjt. Sastri. Tradition has, I hope, been set up at the Viceregal Lodge of treating the office of India's Agent in South Africa as a neutral ground which the Government and popular parties may jointly tread. It is to be hoped that the successor to be chosen will be one who will commend himself equally to the Government and the people, and who will truly represent not merely the Government of India but the people as well.

GLEANINGS FROM URDU PRESS.

The Maharaja of Bharatpur reached Delhi on the 1st of October and he wants to stay here permanently. He is now collecting some capital with the intention of investing it in the business of motor-cars. The Maharaja has refused, in a letter to H. E. the Viceroy, to accept three lakhs of rupees as an annual grant and has suggested that henceforth he will live like a common man, since all men are not born in the royal families. The Maharaja has rented a bungalow in Delhi. His old servants have consented to live with him through thick and thin.—("Riyasat", Delhi.)

A well-known dacoit of Lahore, Nathu Muhra by name, has recently been arrested at Thana Chunian. At the time of arrest he was armed with a double-barrelled gun and a girdle of cartridges.—("Bande Mataram", Lahore.)

ALWAR'S GENEROSITY.

"Tej" of Delhi learns that the Maharaja of Alwar has given some financial help to Khwaja Hasan Nizami for publishing his Hindi translation of the holy Quran.

In the night schools conducted by the Municipal Board of Delhi and in other aided schools, the number of students on the rolls in September stood at 1,039, out of whom 382 were Hindus, 554 Mussalmans while 103 belonged to other communities.—("Tej", Delhi.)

"Al-Ahram" states that Ghazi Ismat Pasha has written a letter to M. Venizelos, in which he has requested him to forget the past events and to do his very best to settle the points of difference between Greece and Turkey.—("Zamindar", Lahore.)

Maharaja Yamin-us-Saltanat Sir Kishan Prasad gave away his daughter in marriage to Nawab Muhammad Mohyuddin the other day. A special 'mandap' was prepared for the occasion and almost all the prominent persons of the town were present, including some European gentlemen.—("Rahbar-e-Deccan", Hyderabad.)

Maulvi Saad Mirza, Inspector of Schools, Gulbarga Division, has been appointed as the Principal of the Chadarghat High School, while Mr. Sayed Husain will officiate as Inspector for the said division.—("Mushir-e-Deccan", Hyderabad.)

MR. SHAUKAT ALI'S DENIAL.

In the course of an article, Maulana Shaikat Ali writes:—God alone knows who this correspondent of the "Forward" is who has not said a word of truth in what he has written about me. More than a year ago, I had met Sir Muhammad Shafi at Simla in connection with the Unity Conference held there. Mr. A. H. Ghaznavi is not known to me at all. I have not so far had the honour of meeting Mr. Coatsman. But whether it be Sir Shafi or Mr. Coatsman, I do not require any bribe with a view to opposing the Nehru Report. The whole world knows

that I am a 'baghi' (rebel) and will never like to go even to Paradise with the help of Englishmen. I am prepared to meet Mr. Coatsman even, but God be praised, no power on earth can purchase my faith and my opinion either by means of bribery or force. The correspondent of the "Forward" has not spoken the truth at all. Is the "Forward" Deshbandhu Das's paper? Now it appears to me as if it has become a paper of the type of the "Tej" of Deshbandhu Gupta.—("Roznama-e-Khilafat", Bombay.)

MOTORS IN HEDJAZ.

The present number of motor cars in the Hedjaz is 800 in addition to the cars owned by the Sultan, of Nejd. The Nejdian Government has framed a law prohibiting outsiders to serve as motor-drivers.—("Hamdard", Delhi.)

An agricultural farm has been opened in Beirut for the benefit of the agriculturists. No duties will be charged on the import of the agricultural implements.—("Hamdard", Delhi.)

Weaving-schools have been opened at Beirut for the benefit of the poor.—("Hamdard", Delhi.)

The new regime of "Hamdard" of Delhi is indeed very hopeful not only from the view-point of articles and their arrangement but from the point of view of news as well, especially when we see that Maulana Muhammad Ali had left it in a very weak condition. This is a proof of the ability of the present organisers of the paper. In my opinion no Urdu paper of the Mussalmans is so weighty as "Hamdard" is and at a time when journalism means, not only in the Panjab but in Delhi also, indecent writings, the present conduct of "Hamdard" is certainly worthy of every praise.—("Nigar", Lucknow.)

BEHAR LITERARY ACADEMY.

MEMORANDUM OF ASSOCIATION

NAGPUR, Oct. 17.

A meeting of those nominated by the Local Government to the first Governing body of the Central Provinces and Berar Literary Academy discussed and passed the Memorandum of Association of the Academy the objects of which are the preserving, fostering and developing of the three main languages of the province, namely, Hindi, Marathi and Urdu by (A) awarding prizes for approved books, (B) awarding grants towards the cost of the discovery, collection and publication of original manuscripts or records or for research, (C) arranging by payment, if necessary, for the translation and publication of books in any of those languages or other languages, (D) encouraging the production of original works and translations in any of these languages by grants to the Nagpur University or otherwise, (E) inviting eminent scholars to deliver lectures and addresses, (F) establishing and maintaining a library and (G) scrutinising the existing literature and course of studies prescribed by bodies or institutions concerned with the said languages and making recommendations thereon.—A. P.



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The Bombay Chronicle

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REGD. NO. B 1065.

BOMBAY, FRIDAY OCTOBER 19, 1928

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make the
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GENERAL
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SECRET OF "BALANCED LIFE"

CONTINENCE, A VITAL NECESSITY True Role Of Women MARVELS OF "SUBLIMATED" PASSION

Under the heading 'Startling Conclusions' Gandhiji summarised two weeks ago the conclusions of Mr. Thurston's *Philosophy of Marriage*. The author has followed it up with another book, a little larger than the first, entitled *The Great Secret*, which he has written in the form of a letter addressed to Mrs. Gilman, an American writer, who had asked him some questions on reading his book. Mrs. Gilman thanked Mr. Thurston most appreciatively for his admirable book, but presented him with a few posers. Can you, she asked in the course of a letter, reveal certain facts as to the relative amount of the sexual urge among men? Is excessive sex power essential to greatness? "We know that some great men have it; but also that some do not, while others, far from great, are equally excessive. But we need to get down to cases, to disentangle physical demand from psychological assumed demand, and both from habit. We need to know what effect on a man's health is produced by a three years' whaling voyage such as used to be common, or by any protracted denial." Excess, she admits, is at the root of most sexual difficulties, but contends that "contraception is of real service to the married, as to the unmarried—contraception is better than abortion or illegitimacy. Unnatural people who deliberately and continuously avoid having children die childless and we are well rid of that kind!" And what about the sociological use of birth control? "Even if we became entirely moral and largely continent, a balanced population requiring at most three children from a couple would reduce indulgence to but a few repetitions in a life time!—which seems an extreme demand on self-control." Can men abstain for long periods with unimpaired health and vigour?

It is in reply to these questions by a married woman that Mr. Thurston, a man with a happy married life, as he claims, has written the book. *The Great Secret*, as terse and brief as the first, but much more vigorous.

TWO PRIMARY DESIRES.

"Normal men," writes Mr. Thurston, "are possessed of two primary desires aside from the desire for food, viz., the sexual desire and the desire to achieve. 'The desire for sexual intercourse in unsated healthy virile men is virtually constant, but this desire may healthfully be subordinated for long periods, even for years, to the desire to achieve. All that is required is a sufficiently strong incentive' which may take several forms, such as for instance 'the knowledge that his wife is pregnant with a child she wants.' The very desire of the man to bring up the child in the proper manner will be sufficient to keep him continent. 'Provided he has been correctly instructed in sexual matters, and provided he believes that his vitality may healthfully be diverted into 'production,' and provided he sleeps alone. The other incentive is the desire for fame—to do something great and good for one's fellow man or something spectacular." "In this connection I should like to go on record as saying that the ideals of the race are conceived by its women, who transmit them to men for attainment, and supply the inspiration necessary to prompt the effort." That means to say that man's achievement would be in proportion to the sacrifice he is prepared to make in order to secure a woman worthy of his ideals. "In every country in the world where the price of woman is generally low, the majority of the inhabitants live in poverty and squalor."

As regards the men going on long whaling voyages Mr. Thurston says, "If these men were kept busy with their vitality employed in hard work on the voyage, as was nearly always the case, no harm to their health would result." On return they do "waste their substance on dissipation, for the simple reason that that is the primary incentive at the back of their minds when they go on voyage."

THE EVILS OF CONTRACEPTION. Mr. Thurston repeats the conclusion of his first book that there is overwhelming evidence to show that contraception is both physically and morally harmful, but fortifies it with incisive argument.

The first reason is that all moral

incentive to abstinence is removed, the man becomes sexually sated, and "if the wife used him in an attempt to satisfy a craving for sexual intercourse that increases in intensity as the period of her avoidance of pregnancy after intercourse is prolonged," the man is drained of his vitality and becomes impotent, frequently both parties try to obtain new sensations by unnatural sex practices "which produce a feeling of mutual contempt which culminates in separation or divorce."

As regards the physical effects, "a number of learned, successful gynecologists, men who are not impelled to cater to the perversion of the 'birth controllers,' will tell you that most of the disorders of the female genital tract are caused by the use of contraceptives, and "a high percentage of the remainder of such disorders are caused by the excessive sexual indulgence that is made possible there."

MISGUIDED JUDGE LINDSAY.

Judge Lindsay and others who claim originality for their contraception methods are oblivious of the havoc that their use for a century has wrought in France—crowds of registered and unregistered prostitutes, venereal diseases, unfortunate reputation of the French for immorality and French girls in great demand for the white slave trade. But the most dangerous feature of the matter, the author acutely observes, is that "once a knowledge of contraception has been disseminated to the women of the masses, this knowledge can never be recalled, nor can the use thereafter of contraceptives be controlled by anyone. And the youth of the country always gets the information first."

In a few trenchant paragraphs the author has exposed the folly of this "learned" judge of a juvenile court, who has apparently wasted both his years and his learning, and recklessly carried on a pernicious propaganda for his contraceptive devices not knowing what a hell they would let loose. He has ignored even the value of the evidence that he has cited—cases in which all the doctors of the patients warned them and their husbands against contraception. "The harm that has been already done" by the most dangerous organisation in U. S. A., viz. the Birth Control League "will require to correct," exclaims Mr. Thurston; and "if the operations are continued and contraception is taught to the women of the masses, nothing less than the lingering death of the present race will be required as an example to cause future races to avoid the practice as they would the plague."

The author questions the value of the evidence received by Judge Lindsay in his juvenile court from "attractive flappers," and says that even if it is true it is of an abnormal character, and that the so-called desire on the part of the modern girl to live the life she pleases "is a delusion many wise girls with wise mothers know." Under the self-deception of being able to help misguided married and unmarried women sorely troubled by an avalanche of babies, this Judge with "his knowledge temporarily short circuited" advises students to contract companionate marriages, completely blinding himself to the number of suicides committed by "fine, high-spirited, sensitive young men, by having their ideals shattered their desire to achieve killed, and their future blackened by some flapper experimenting with contraception."

Who but a once learned man now becomes a wreckless, temporarily unlearned adventurer, would fight hard and persistently to legalise a highly dangerous demoralising contraceptive technique with bland disregard for the warnings of an overwhelming majority of reputable members of the medical pro-

fession? These acts and utterances are not those of a rational, learned man—once a trusted servant of the public and the presiding officer of the juvenile court, but rather are those of an irrational, unlearned man temporarily motivated by so powerful an incentive that fact becomes fiction, truth becomes untruth, while medical and social history becomes non-existent. The proper way to control the rate of birth among human beings is to refrain from starting the process that should naturally end in contraception. I am convinced that the truly wise men of all countries know that contraception makes sex perverts, prostitutes and invalids of women; weaklings and failures of men."

ABSTINENCE HIGHLY BENEFICIAL

What needs to be fought and rooted out is the superstition that indulgence in sexual intercourse is necessary to men's health. "I deduce," says Mr. Thurston, "from my own experience and my talks with learned, successful physicians and other men that thousands of successful men have discovered that abstinence for periods ranging from several years far from being harmful is highly beneficial. The great enthusiasm, vigour, and high hopes that makes healthy, young, unmarried men so admirable are not due to indulgence in sexual intercourse but to abstinence and exercise. Every self-made man knows this formula: 'Vitality, energy and thought may be diverted indefinitely from sex activities to production. The greater the vitality and energy, the higher the ideals and the more sustained the effort, the greater will be the achievement.'"

THE FUNCTION OF WOMEN.

The function of women is not to allow themselves to be prostituted by men in exchange for their support, but to be the queens of the household, "running a home efficiently, caring for and educating children properly, steadily seeking to conceive and transmit new, proper, and higher ideals before they come under the influence of others of the opposite sex—all these things represent work of the highest, most important and most difficult kind that can be performed in this world."

And not only married women, "any girl, with the proper guidance, can transmute her sex appeal, much or little, into a powerful inspirational force for good or evil, the character of the proper type of men." "The greatest example in history of the possibilities latent in this force, and a convincing argument for the vital necessity of chastity in unmarried girls is that furnished by Joan of Arc, whom the records do not show as having been more than ordinary in appearance, but whose courage and chastity transformed a thousand men into an irresistible army and earned for her the title of Deliverer of France."

And to describe the romantic, passionate girl appearing in the moment of her life had been beaten by Eros for several years, but incapacitated by when women had honour, and when land. "What? sixteen year old Wonderful—if fully passed the appointed to establish virginity, and was suit of silver army which with virgin purity if it had received "Playing her part as almost to war

in divine assistance, by sheer inspirational force, made potent by the belief of men in her chastity, and sustained by her own ideals, she caused the thoroughly beaten army to turn against its enemy, and in a campaign of less than one hundred days, they together broke the power of the English in France!" No legend this, but "one of the most accurately authenticated historic records in existence."

Instances of such sublimated passion, of one unearthly passion subduing an earthly one, are not wanting in our own country. Among women of rank were Mirabai who turned her passion to God, Ahalyabai Holkar and Lakshimbai of Jhansi who were ideal administrators, and Arvi and Andal, both holy virgins like St. Joan, who are remembered as ideals for all time by the women of South India.

CONCLUSION.

The author sums up his conclusions thus: "I believe that if sexual intercourse were used only for its natural purpose, i. e. to produce life, and for no other purpose, and if the function of eating were used only for its natural purpose, i. e. to sustain life and for no other purpose the span of life of a normal human being could be multiplied many times, so that in such longer period of life the pleasure to be obtained from sexual intercourse could be realised as many times as is now possible in the present shorter period and that in so doing an incalculable benefit would accrue both to the individual and to the race." That is to say, continence is a vital necessity, not merely as an absolute virtue but merely as the strictly religious observance of *brahmacharya*, in the interest of renunciation, but in the very interest of a balanced enjoyment of life and its pleasures.—"Young India."

TURKISH NAVAL PLANS

RE-CREATING THE FLEET

In his capacity as supreme commander of all the armed forces of the country President Mustafa Kemal Pasha in person directed the recent manoeuvres of the Turkish fleet in the Dardanelles and the Sea of Marmora. The fleet was ordered to proceed from Constantinople to Gallipoli. There it was met by the Presidential yacht, and Kemal Pasha ordered from the yacht, a number of evolutions in the Dardanelles. After these had been successfully carried out he instructed the fleet to return and await him off the island of Marmora in that sea. Here further night manoeuvres were executed under his direction. When they were completed he issued a message to the fleet expressing his satisfaction.

These manoeuvres followed another spell of manoeuvres at which the Chief of the General Staff, General Fevzi Pasha, was present in one of the two new submarines which have recently been added to the fleet, observing the evolutions through the periscope of the submerged vessel. The co-operation of the highest military authorities of the State in the work of the navy is, having an excellent effect on the moral and efficiency of the naval units. It is considered to mark the determination of the Republican regime to build up a useful defensive naval force and to have done with the imperial attitude, to sea power which brought the Turkish fleet into ridicule.

It is pointed out that 60 years ago the Turkish fleet ranked second after Great Britain in standard power. But the British kept it simply as a luxury of parade, and its sole duty was to station off the Palace and to salute the Padi-shah when he passed in his two-eared enque. The present generation of Turks considers, probably rightly, that the Sultans who played with fleets as with toys were half-wild. In any case, as their imbecility, whether certifiable, as the Turks now think, or not, had a deplorable influence on the efficiency of the national navy. In the Russo-Turkish War, when the Russians were without a fleet, a Turkish cruiser took to fight at the first shot of a wooden merchant vessel.

ABDUL HAMID'S SUSPICIONS.

When the Sultans were not petting the fleet in a half-maniacal way, they ruined it by absurd suspicions. This was the attitude of Sultan Abdul Hamid, who imprisoned the navy in the Golden Horn and took care that the foreign instructors who

were engaged to train its personnel did not go near it too frequently. Abdul Hamid even went so far as to cause two newly purchased submarines to be hauled ashore as soon as they arrived and to go to rust in a hangar.

It was not till the autocratic powers of the Sultans were taken away at the fall of Hamid that the fleet was able to issue out of the Golden Horn and begin real maritime activities. It was able to attain a certain degree of efficiency, and the Turks took upon its exploits at the Dardanelles in the Great War as proof both of its heroism and of its naval skill. But the enforced idleness of the Armistice period naturally deteriorated it once again both in material and in personnel. Thus it is only with the advent of the Republican regime and the same interest in the defence of the country shown by the enlightened authorities of the new Turkey that the Turkish fleet is at last being re-created.

TRAINING THE PERSONNEL.

It is recognised that the navy is still much too small to take an important rank among the navies of the world. But it is pointed out that the new regime is starting from the right standpoint and is treating the fleet not as a luxury of parade but as an instrument depending for its successful handling upon a thorough training in seamanship. The fact that the Government recently added two of the latest type of submarines to it is, however, enough to show that the material aspect of the navy is not being neglected, and this purchase is a prelude to other additions to its units. But for the moment Kemal Pasha and the Government are more concerned to train a nucleus of naval personnel in the latest arts of sea warfare and to give them a proper pride in naval efficiency of the modern type. The old imperial attitude which made of a naval post a palace sinecure is gone, and the officers and crews, no longer depending on foreign instruction—which the present regime would never accept for its defensive forces—are kept busy at the new naval base of Ismid and in the Marmora with continual exercises in mine-laying and the other arts of modern sea warfare under the occasional direct eye of the President and the General Staff.

AGRICULTURAL OUTLOOK

Sind.—No rain during week. Standing crops slightly damaged by rats in parts of Karachi and Hyderabad and by insects in Thar Parkar and Nawabshah. Locusts appeared in parts of Karachi. Thar Parkar and Nawabshah and caused slight damage to crops. Supply of water for drinking adequate.

Gujarat.—Slight rain during week in Ahmedabad, Kaira and Broach. Standing crops in good condition. Supply of water adequate.

Konkan.—Rain during week general. Standing crops in good condition. Supply of water for drinking adequate.

Deccan and Karnatak.—Rain during week general. More rain needed in parts of Kanara, Satara, Belgaum and Dharwar. Standing crops generally in good condition. Grasshoppers appeared in parts of Nasik, Satara, Bijapur and Dharwar and caused slight damage to standing crops in Bijapur and Dharwar. Supply of water for irrigation sufficient, except in parts of Belgaum and Dharwar, and that for drinking in parts of Bijapur and Belgaum.

Southern Maratha Country States.—Rain during week in some places. More rain needed in some parts. Standing crops damaged by grasshoppers in some places. Supply of water for drinking deficient in Kumbhgarh Taluka of the Jamkhandi State. Harvesting of kharif crops in progress in some places. Supply of fodder and agricultural stock generally adequate. Prices of food-grains were stationary. Quantities purchasable per rupee were as follows:—

Percentage below normal:—
Sind 36 to 56; Gujarat 23 to 44; Konkan 19 to 32; Deccan 5 to 40; Karnatak 16 to 22.

ALL-INDIA SARASWAT BRAHMAN MAHA SABHA.

The following resolutions were passed in the general meeting held on the 11th instant:—

The second session of the All-India Saraswat Brahman Conference will be held in Delhi on the 25th, 26th and 27th December.

All the District and Provincial Saraswat Sabhas are requested to nominate the President of the Conference and send the nomination papers to the Reception Committee before November 15.

Fees of the membership of the Reception Committee, Delegates, and visitors are Rs. 5, Rs. 2, and Re. 1 respectively. Ladies are allowed free as well as children up to 10 years of age as visitors.

SCINDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED.

REPORT FOR YEAR ENDED 30TH JUNE LAST.

The report of the Directors, the Scindia Steam Navigation Company, Limited, for the year ended 30th June 1928 will be held before the Shareholders of the Company, at the ninth ordinary general meeting of shareholders to be held on 29th inst., from which the following extracts are taken:—

"The net profits for the year under review, including the balance of Rs. 80,851.67 brought forward from last year's account amount to Rs. 7,48,864.67. During the latter half of the year, there were very heavy imports of rice of nearly 2 lacs of tons into this country from Japan, Saigon and Bangkok. These heavy imports of foreign rice adversely affected the usual course of rice trade between Burma and India. A movement was soon set on foot for the reduction in the rates of freight on rice between Burma and India for the purpose of maintaining the position of the Burma rice in the Indian market. Your Directors were always ready and willing to meet the situation in a fair and equitable manner. The demand for production in the rates of freight, however, gathered further force from unexpected quarters with the results that the rates of freight had to be reduced substantially below the level which the equity of the case required. The basic rate between Rangoon and Bombay which was fixed at the beginning of the year at Rs. 14/- net had to be brought down to Rs. 10/- net per ton with retrospective effect and similar reductions in rates of freight were made all round. In view of this year's special condition of trade and the large reduction in the rates of freight from 25 to 30 per cent all round, voyages during the period of six months from January to June showed considerable loss and they are not likely to show any better results during the next financial year of the Company unless equitable adjustments take place in the rates of freight. Under the circumstances your Directors trust that the above result will not be considered unsatisfactory. Out of the sum of Rs. 7,48,864.67, your Directors have set aside for:

Depreciation Rs. 3,25,000.00; Marine Insurance Fund Rs. 25,000.00; Income Tax and Super-Tax Rs. 20,000.00; Bonus to Staff Rs. 20,000.00;

Leaving a balance of Rs. 3,58,864.67 which your Directors recommend disposing off as follows:—Dividend on 5,83,583 shares at the rate of Annas Eight per share (free of Income Tax) Rs. 2,91,791.80 Balance to be carried forward 67,072.87 Total Rs. 7,48,864.67.

All the three new steamers built by the Company, the s.s. "Jaladhar," the s.s. "Jalaveja," and the s.s. "Jalakota" were delivered during the year under review and have been plying in the coasting trade of India. The Steam Launch "Jaladhara" was built during the year for work in the Rangoon Harbour. The Launch was delivered in Rangoon on the 13th December 1927 and has been regularly plying on the river in connection with the Company's sil work. This fleet of the Company has been maintained in good order and insured for Rs. 26,255/- for the current year.

Sir Lalubhai Samaldas B.E., C.I.E., vacated his seat as Director of the Company. The Directors were thus deprived of his sound and practical advice and thus take this opportunity of placing on record the very valuable services which he rendered to the Company as a Director from its very start.

NEWS IN BRIEF

CALCUTTA, Oct. 15.—An exhibition of early Orissan Buddhist sculpture is being held at the Bangiya Sahitya Parishad, Calcutta. From the inscriptions on the figures it is concluded that they belong to the period between the sixth and eighth centuries A. D.—A. P.

The Agrawals of Muttra celebrated the Agarsen Jayanti on 15th inst. enthusiastically. A procession paraded the main Bazar, reaching the Agrawal High School new building. There a meeting was held, and lectures on social reform were delivered.

SIMLA.—A meeting of the Executive Committee of the All-India Postal Town Inspector's Association was held at Longwood Hotel, Simla. The President, the Hon. Mr. Subramanyam addressed the meeting. Mr. Anar Nath Dutt M.L.A. was also present and spoke the strengthening of their association.—A. P.

Printed and published for the "Bombay Chronicle" Company, Limited, by SARAB PALONJI KAPADIA, and edited by SYED ABDULLAH BREVVI, at the "Bombay Chronicle" Press, 11, Old Customs House Road, Bombay.